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Children Of The Earth

Photo—Anant G. Desai

By Bernard Shaw

HISTORY OF A HAPPY MARRIAGE

(See Page 3)

Short Story

BLACK LEG

By Aamir Ali

"..... People say that we should give in because the workers are suffering, because you are suffering. I know how you are suffering. I am not a newcomer to suffering myself. But in this world, if you want anything worth the getting, you have to get it through suffering. There is no other way.

"If you want freedom for your country, you will have to suffer in order to deserve it. If you want a decent living wage, you will have to suffer in order to earn it. Nobody is going to come along and give it as a birthday gift to you. Your employers are not soft hearted women that they will give in to your demands before being forced to do so. If you are strong, you can force them to be just—if you are weak, then they will force you to remain where you are."

Yeshwant, General Secretary of the Bhagwandas Mills Workers Union, paused for a moment, and there were low murmurs of assent from the crowd of labourers gathered in the maidan.

"And remember while you struggle, that if you win, it will not be for your own sake alone, but for your wives and children, and your children's children, right down to the end of time. Your victory will be the victory of workers everywhere. Remember, you are one amongst many—your suffering is in a good cause, and you ought to be proud of it. Your strike has gone for three weeks, the employers, I know are worried. If you can carry on for a little longer, they will have to give in. Now you must decide which it is to be. Give in like cowards, and old women, or carry on until our demands are granted—which is it to be?"

There were loud shouts of Carry on! Strike! Fight to the finish! No giving in!

Yeshwant held up his hand for silence again. By and by the crowd became less vociferous and prepared to listen again. Yeshwant was too expereinced a man to let the store of enthusiasm he had roused trickle away by wasting more time in words. The climax he had achieved was the right note on which to end, and so he said, "I am glad to know that you are men, with hearts worthy of your cause within you. The word then is, Strike, and No surrender!" He jumped quickly down from the platform and walked away, and the workers began to get up and go, in ones and twos and threes.

Rehman got up with his two friends Abul and Kirpa, and as they walked off, he was talling loudly and enthusiastically. Rehman was a man easily roused to heights of passion and enthusiasm, and was one of the most active supporters of the strike. His fault was that his enthusiasm, easily roused, disappeared as easily—occasionally leaving him or his companions rather in the lurch. But this strike was something more to him than a mere passing fancy—an idea with which to toy for the moment and then to lay aside and forget. He had worked wholeheartedly for it, and now his determination was as strong as ever.

After three weeks of listless inactivity, the majority of labourers were jaded and tired, and in the mood to accept any compromise or settlement, be it ever so far below their demands. Rehman was one who had constantly decried this defeatist attitude, and stood strongly for the position which the workers had taken at the beginning of the strike—All our demands, or no going back.

There was so much talk of giving in, and an increasing number of blacklegs and would-be-blacklegs, that this meeting had been called as a sort of testing out of the workers stand once again. And in the meeting the collected mob had mustered a great deal of resolution, for a mob always succeeds in this respect where individuals fail.

Rehman felt elated. A fight always elated him, for he was a fighter born. Action appealed to him as words did not. The reason he appreciated most in an argument was the reasoning of the fist. And so he regaled his friends with a long flow of abuse of the owners of the mill, and damned them unto the forth and fifth generations, thus greatly easing his heart.

He had practically talked himself out by the time he got to the shabby building, the fourth floor of which had his little room. But as he mounted the dark and dingy steps, with every step upwards that he took, some portion of his enthusiasm vanished, and a gloomy depression took its place. He knew what was waiting for him up there. When he left his home, he did his best to forget about her, but when he returned, he couldnt possibly keep her out of his mind any longer. His steps grew slower and heavier as he approached his door, and then having attained the fourth floor, he stood for a long time outside his door before going in.

His wife was lying on the bed, and as he entered she turned her pale face towards him, and looked at him without saying anything. Rehman's face had by now adopted a hang-dog expression, and having thrown one swift penetrating glance at his wife, he sat down on the floor and leaning his back against the wall, he stared out of the window. She lay motionless on the cot, and stared at him. He felt uncomfortable, more so because she didn't say anything. It would be much better if she said something, scolded him or cursed him, but she would just lie there silently reproaching him with those expressive eyes of hers—it was awful. She was sick, he knew. Very sick, for he had noticed her visibly fading away before his eyes. It wasnt his fault—the strike was a just one, and while there is a strike on, the workers aren't paid. That was all there was to it, really. He knew he hadnt brought any money home for the last three weeks, and they had been starving for the last ten days. He knew all that. And he knew that he was far stronger than she, and so better able to stand up to the strain. But he would have readily given her all his strength if he could. He would have done anything for her, but there was simply nothing to do.

"Rehman felt a sudden surge of bitterness. If only he had known, if only he had waited one day more, there would have been no need to become a traitor. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but there was no recalling the deed. He was a blackleg".

And she couldn't understand the strike. That was the trouble with her. She couldn't understand what the use was of all this suffering and starving. If the rich owners of the mill didn't want to give in they wouldn't, because they were rich, and having the mill closed for a few days made no difference to them at all. He had tried so often to explain to her but all she understood was that here were so many hundred workers refusing to work and hurting only themselves, their wives and their children. He wished that she could have come to the meeting and listened to Yeshwant. That would have helped her to understand. She would have realised that there was more in the strike than merely his obstinacy, and he persisted in it not because he wanted to starve and kill his wife but because it was the right and brave thing to do. To do otherwise, to return to work now was to turn traitor on the others.

"It's a good thing we haven't any children", she said suddenly. There was no bitterness in her voice. She said it in the tone in which one might comment on the weather. "I had always prayed for children, before, but now I thank God that I haven't any. I am sure God always works for our good though we may not realise it at the time. It was His kindness that He didn't give me any children."

Rehman turned a troubled face towards her, almost schoolboyish in that it so palpably expressed the pain he felt. He wanted to say something, but had nothing to say. "Yes," she went on softly, more to herself than to him, "it's a very good thing we have no children. It doesn't matter if I have to die, but I couldn't have borne to see them die in front of my eyes."

Rehman got up and went to her. He sat down on the bed, and took her hand and felt the pulse. Her hand was limp and lifeless, and she made no effort to withdraw her hand. "You mustn't talk like that," he said, "really you mustn't. Nobody is going to die, and certainly not you. Why should you talk like that, when there is no need, nor nosense in such talk. This will be over soon, then it will be all right. Then I'll have a lot of money." "That will be very nice", she said faintly, "but it will be after I'm dead. For I am dying, I can feel it. I know I am not going to live much longer."

Rehman got up and walked up and down the room a couple of times. He began to speak once or twice but didn't. At last he stopped, and said, "I'll go and call a doctor. That's the best thing I can do. You just wait quietly till I return. It will all be all right."

"Don't go", she said as he opened the door, "its no use. A doctor charges fees, you know. You have no money to pay."

"I'll borrow, I'll get money from somewhere."'

"Dont be silly. Don't go, a doctor won't be able to do anything for me anyway. And I won't allow you to fall into debt. You might listen to me to that extent anyway. I've always been against borrowing and I still am."

Rehman stopped in the doorway, and debated within himself for a while. Then he came inside again and shut the door.

The night was an awful one for Rehman. He slept, or tried to sleep on the floor, and listened to her gasping throughout the night. She would begin panting for breath as if she were chocking, and her gasps would grow more and more desperate, until, with a loud whistling sigh, she would subside into silence for a moment ot two. Then it would begin all over again. Rehman sweated with fear and pain as he listened. He vowed that he would do something the next day, do something, anything, to get some money.

But though he tramped the streets from one end to the other, though he knocked at the doors of innumerable factories and mills and workshops, offering to do any work for any wage, no one had anything to offer him. He went back to his own mill in the evening, and learnt from his comrades that in spite of the meeting the previous day, several of the workmen had gone in to work that day. Some of them had tried to prevent the stream of blacklegs, but the police had helped the returning labourers in the fracas, and that ended the picketing. It looked as if the strike would fall through. Many of the men who had shouted loudest the previous evening for continuing the strike were amongst those who had gone back.

Rehman felt bitter and defeated. He was killing his wife, so that the others could let him down, and then laugh at him for being an obstinate fool. What would happen would be that the few workers who continued the strike for the next week or so, would not be taken back into the mill again, even when they tried to return, and they would suffer themselves, while the mill would go on with other labourers. There was no shortage of labourers, and now that the strike looked as it it was fizzling out, there was no question of people being deterred by the stigma of the epithet 'strike breaker'.

That night was far worse for Rehman than the previous one. His wife was very much worse, and Rehman sat up the whole night unable even to lie down, swearing that he would ease her pain if it was humanly possible. He sat on her bed and massaged her, or talked to her, or merely sat and watched. She remained apathetic throughout unable to respond in any way. He thought the night would never pass. Once he went outside, under the belief that dawn was just approaching, only to find out that it wasn't even 1-00 a.m.

But even the worst night will pass, and eventually, the dawn came, and Rehman got up eagerly to go out, before it was fully light. He had made up his mind. He walked straight to the mills, and went in as soon as the huge iron doors swung open, eager to get in before the others, keeping his head down, ashamed to be seen. He, who had been the most violent abuser and fighter against blacklegs: the most firm supporter of the strike: he was going back before the strike had ended!

Enough workmen had now returned to enable one of the sections of the mill to operate. So Rehman worked, grumpily, keeping his head down, talking surlily to any questioner, ignoring greetings, feeling sick at heart to be thus associated with a gang of traitors. He knew he had been weak, he knew he had let his comrades down, he realised that what he had done was tantamount to treachery, but he simply could not face the thought of another night in the room with his dying wife. Perhaps his duty to his wife came first after all. Who could say!

So he worked, collected his wages for the day, and stole circumspectly outside, dreading lest one of his comrades spot him. He hurried along to the dispensary of a doctor who had a little room off the main road, and asked whether he would come and call on his wife. The doctor kept him waiting in the dingy room for over half an hour, though there were no signs of any patients, and then declared himself ready for the visit.

As luck would have it, no sooner had they emerged from the dispensary than they ran full till into Abul and Kirpa and some others. "Hullo, hullo," they said, "Where were you all the day? We missed you. What have you been doing?"

"My wife is ill", said Rehman, "I'm taking the doctor." The men expressed their sorrow, then Kirpa said, "Good news for us, Rehman. The owners have called the committee to see them this evening to discuss a compromise. We will accept, now, because the strike is falling through. We're lucky if we get anything. Anyway, it'll probably mean back to work tomorrow."

Rehman felt a sudden surge of bitterness. If only he had known, if only he had waited for one day more, there would have been no need to become a traitor. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but there was no recalling the deed. He wondered what they would think of him when they discovered what he had done.

They left him, full of spirits,

(Continued on Page 23)

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Beatrice Webb

This photograph was taken by Mrs. Webb's life-long friend, Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

Sidney And Beatrice Webb

HISTORY OF A HAPPY MARRIAGE

Quite the most interesting and important English life story of 1945 was Mrs. Margaret Cole's biography of Beatrice Webb, the famous wife and collaborator of Sidney Webb, the illustrious pair (officially Baron and Lady Passfield) being the foremost historians and analysts of English local government, the leaders of the Fabian movement which has made Socialism practicable and respectable in Europe, and finally the skilled investigator who made the much misunderstood Russian political and economic experiment in new civilization intelligible and hopeful in the west.

"Wry subjects for a dog book" will be the comment of thriller addicts on this introduction. But no serious reader will be indifferent to news of one whom Mrs. Cole describes as "one of the greatest women of our generation". And nobody with the possible exception of myself, knows half as much about the Webbs, or understands that knowledge, as Mrs. Cole. Nothing better can be done until the time comes when Beatrice Webb's diary, written up from day to day, emerges from its veil of privacy and of her desperately illegible handwriting, and takes its place among the notable diaries of the last two centuries.

Meanwhile I have a word to say about Mrs. Cole's book, that has not yet been said. It gives us not only the public life of a great woman, but a very intimate and fascinating account of a happy marriage. If all marriages were as happy, England, and indeed the civilized world, would be a Fabian paradise.

Unfortunately it was not only a childless and exceptional one, but from a very common point-of--view an ascetically joyless one. Our national sports and pleasures, well within their means, were simply distasteful to the Webbs. Beatrice betting in the ring, at the Derby or Grand National, Sidney in at the death at a fox-hunt, were inconceivable Exercise they took religiously; Beatrice could walk me off my legs: and bicycling was not only permitted but rigourously prescribed for many years until Sidney's odd habit of fainting occasionally without symptoms or sequels overtook him one day on his bicycle, and she, riding as usual ahead of him and missing him, rode back and found him comfortably unconscious in the ditch with nothing else the matter with him. After that he was not permitted to walk by machinery.

Trappist Asceticism

Their life, therefore, presents itself to most of us as one of almost Trappist asceticism, except that it was by no means silent: for neither of them ever stopped talking when they were not reading or writing. Yet they enjoyed it thoroughly. I lived with them a good deal before my own late marriage, and was quite accustomed to be with them at work, and to see Beatrice every now and then, when she felt she needed a refresher (Sidney was tireless), rise from her chair, throw away her pen and hurl herself on her husband in a shower of caresses which lasted until the passion for work resumed its sway and they wrote or read authorities for their footnotes until it was time for another refresher.

Meanwhile I placidly wrote plays, but was confirmed in my peculiar doctrine that a point will be reached in human mental development when the pleasure taken in brain work by St. Thomas Aquinas and the Webbs, and by saints and philosophers generally, will intensify to a chronic ecstasy and produce a normal enjoyment of life such as I have only experienced a very few times in my long life in dreams. The census most needed at present is of the few people who would not prefer unlimited champagne and expensive cigars, ropes of pearls in a box at the opera on the grand tier, and a fleet of Rolls-Royces, to the Webb-Aquinas routine.

Looking through the index of Mrs. Cole's book for personal contacts made and cultivated by the Webbs, one is struck by the absence or scarcity of the references to the aesthetic and histrionic celebrities within their reach. William Morris, their greatest Communist contemporary, is not mentioned except once in a reference to his house but not to himself. Cunninghame Graham, most picturesque of all their Socialist contemporaries and a story writer of genius (he figures in my play "Arms and the Man" with Webb in strong contrast), is not mentioned at all.

Among the Fabians nothing is made of the conspicuously able pro-consul Olivier, who went his own way so unscrupulously that if his impulses had not been those of a good man he would have been a first-rate scoundrel. Hubert Bland, with his phenomenal muscular strength and prowess as a pugilist, his ferocious monocled scrutiny (his eyesight was defective), was dismissed by Beatrice after a brief investigation as "a mask", though as a typical suburban Tory converted to Socialism by falling among the primitive Fabians his point of view counted for a good deal in the development of Fabian policy.

Stroke Of Genius

These and other instances provoke the notion that the Webbs were Philistines, insensible to literature and art. They were far too intelligent to be anything of the sort: but they were supreme social investigators, and had to deal with men in the mass as citizens and not as geniuses. Beatrice was puzzled and repelled by individuals whom she could not class; she was not at her ease with me until she had classified me as a sprite. She catalogued Ramsay MacDonald as "a facade" and A. J. Cook as "an inspired goose". As an investigator she would not be bothered by unclassable and incalculable people: but she was by no means stupidly insensible to their talent. Her choice of Webb was a stroke o genius: for to her relatives and in her social set the general opinion was voiced by a graceless nephew who raised the alarm in the family by announcing that Aunt Bo was marrying a seditious cockney cad.

Never was there a man less of a cad than Sidney. Within my experience he was the only man who combined prodigious ability and encyclopaedic knowledge with entire simplicity and integrity. When as practitioners of the arts of public life we were all posing, acting, dramatizing ourselves as best we could, Webb never posed, never acted, never courted popular favour or any other favour, and was never in danger of becoming a humbug and a living fiction, not to say a living lie.

The rare virtue in him had its disadvantages. When he had made his work intelligible and authentic he would not spend a moment in making himself or his style fascinating; such tricks never entered his head. In the House of Commons he would hardly make himself audible. He was sometimes impatient with people because he gave them all credit for being gifted as himself, and could not imagine that what was obvious to him instantaneously was Greek to them. Lady Astor said of him that she had no doubt that he knew everything, but that he should remember occasionally that other people didn't. His advice was not always as gracious as it was good.

As both he and Beatrice conscientiously refrained from forming their conclusions until they had with inexhaustible industry investigated all the available evidence, they had furious disputes with me at almost every step. I am not a complete apriorist or deductive reasoner, because I always start from a single fast or incident which strikes me as significant. But one is enough. I never collect authorities nor investigate conditions, I just deduce what happened and why it happened from my flair for human nature, knowing that if necessary I can find plenty of documents and witnesses to bear me out in any possible conclusion. This is a shorter method than that of the Webbs: and by it I sometimes reached their conclusions before they did, and had them fiercely contested accordingly. When we were living together on Milford Common, Mrs. Green widow of the historian, John Richard Green, author of *"A Short History of the English People"*, paid us a visit, and was so startled at our first after-dinner discussion that she could not believe that we could remain on speaking terms after it, and was relieved to find next morning that it had made not the smallest change in our personal relations and was part of our daily routine.

Foreign Affairs

Certainly our work never suffered from lack of home criticism: and as Socialism begins at home, and yet is so international in its practical problems that when they have been solved for the British carpenter or chemist they have been solved for every carpenter or chemist in the civilized world, we did not concern ourselves with diplomacy. That is why there was no Webb foreign policy, nor any Shavian one until 1913, when I woke up to the threatening danger of war, and urged the declaration of the Pact made years afterwards at Locarno when it was too late and no expert believed in it nor in the equally futile Kellog Pact which followed.

I saw the situation too clearly being in England that most foreign of all foreigners an Irishman, completely objective in my criticism of that curious freak called God's Englishman. This objectivity was so unbearable in England that though I was pro-English when it came to fighting Kruger, Kaiser, or Hitler when they went all out for race hegemony, I ran some risk of being lynched, and did not try to drag the Webbs with me in my incursion into foreign affairs.

Besides, having been converted to Socialism not by Marx dialectics and his erroneous capitalist theory of value, but by the tremendous impact of his English industrial facts and figures, I knew that the Cease Fire that followed his death could be ended by Webb, who alone could out-Marx Marx in his command of that atomic sort of ammunition. Until the Russian Revolution turned their eyes abroad the Webbs ignored diplomacy because they had something better to do, not that they were less conscious of it than Lord Vansittart. This was proved when they made their last great study of the Soviet constitution, went all out in its acceptance as a new and more hopeful civilization.

..He: "I never read anonymous letters."

She: "Then how do you know they are anonymous?"

The Artist In Russia

(By A Special Correspondent)

In Soviet Russia alone does the artist enjoy social security with complete freedom to paint, write or compose what he likes. Nevertheless Stalin has made it clear that art must be national in form and socialist in content.

In a world which is becoming more planning conscious every month the time cannot be far away when an attempt will be made to plan that most highly individualised member of any society, the artist.

Normal planning deals with the everyday person accustomed to accept the conventional way of life. The artist sees things differently. By his very nature he rebels against the constraints of society. And yet there has been great hardship, poverty and frustration in the artistic world, and any Government which believes in giving the everyday worker security, must also, in the long run, offer it to artists.

How far can planning invade the artistic world without destroying the artist's integrity? How far can economic sustenance be given without turning the artist into a state propagandist? There is only one country in the world where we can find a concrete answer to these questions to-day, and the country of course is Russia.

The Artist's Creed

Karl Radek originally put the State artist's creed into words when he wrote.... "And as for what is essential (in art) the very name of Socialism tells us this. Select all phenomena which show how the system of capitalism is being smashed, how socialism is growing, not embellishing socialism but showing that it is growing in battle, in hard toil, in sweat..... Show how it is growing in deeds, in human beings..."

Zhdanov, leader of Leningrad, produced a similar but somewhat more lofty interpretation.... "At the same time truth and historical concreteness in artistic representation must be combined with the purpose of encompassing the ideological transformation and re-education of working people in the spirit of Socialism....."

Just how do all these high-sounding principles work out for the artist in Soviet Russia to-day? On the purely economic level there is no denying that thousands of artists who are not great artists, but have considerable talent none the less, are far better off in the Soviet Union.

State Allowance

Any person who shows even a modicum of talent for painting or drawing can go to one of the Vkhutemas Higher Art and Technical Workshops, and all students are given a State allowance which provides the bare necessities of life. They can study at Vkhutemas for periods varying between two and four years. Later their pictures are sold by the Artist's co-operative and prices vary widely according to the picture involved. The average price for a painting is around 500 roubles, but some of them sell for as much as 10,000 roubles. Cartoons vary from 75-100 roubles, book jackets 300 and posters 400/500 roubles.

Writers are catered for more elaborately but in a different way. Grigori Hesin (Director of the Literary Fund) says..... "Any Soviet Citizen, whether unskilled worker or member of the Academy of Sciences, can become a professional writer. The sole condition is the necessary talent. Assistance is given to all who show ability. The Soviet Writers' Union has a special department for helping beginners....."

In 1944 the Soviet Union spent over 12,000.000 roubles to improve the living conditions of writers throughout the country. The Literary Fund controlled the distribution of this money, and the Fund also has at its disposal a large network of homes or clubs which any writer can use to tackle a new book. In the case of the more distinguished writers the Fund gives them a life long lease in two or three-storied dachas (country cottages) each with its own garden. At Peredelkino just ten miles outside Moscow a complete colony of writers live in dachas of this kind provided by the State.

More important still, all writers who have made their mark, automatically get a pension at the age of sixty whether they continue writing or not. As for the sales of books, payment on the whole is very high, and there are already many comparatively wealthy writers in the Soviet Union. Again, every writer who falls ill is guaranteed his average earnings throughout the period of his illness. In the case of a long convalescence, the writer goes to a sanatorium and the Literary Fund pays all expenses.

Deal For Actors

Turn now to the actors. Here once more the economic backgrounds is excellent. Every Soviet actor and technician is assured of absolute economic stability and permanence of employment. It is true that in the first year of his training the would-be actor in the Soviet Union has to give up some of his spare time in the evenings between 5 and 11 p.m., in order to master the elements of his art, but if he comes through the first year with flying colours, then in the second year he gets a full time stipend which enables him to live at a reasonable level and give his whole time to acting. No ardent young actor in Russia need be deterred by lack of money.

All this is very encouraging. All this clears away those petty ecnomic troubles which make it so difficult for the artist of moderate talent to find the leisure to study and develop in this country. But what price does the Russian artist pay for his economic stability?

There is no doubt about it, political constraint in one form or another is put upon every type of art in Soviet Russia. Whatever form it takes, art must play some part in forwarding the great social experiment.

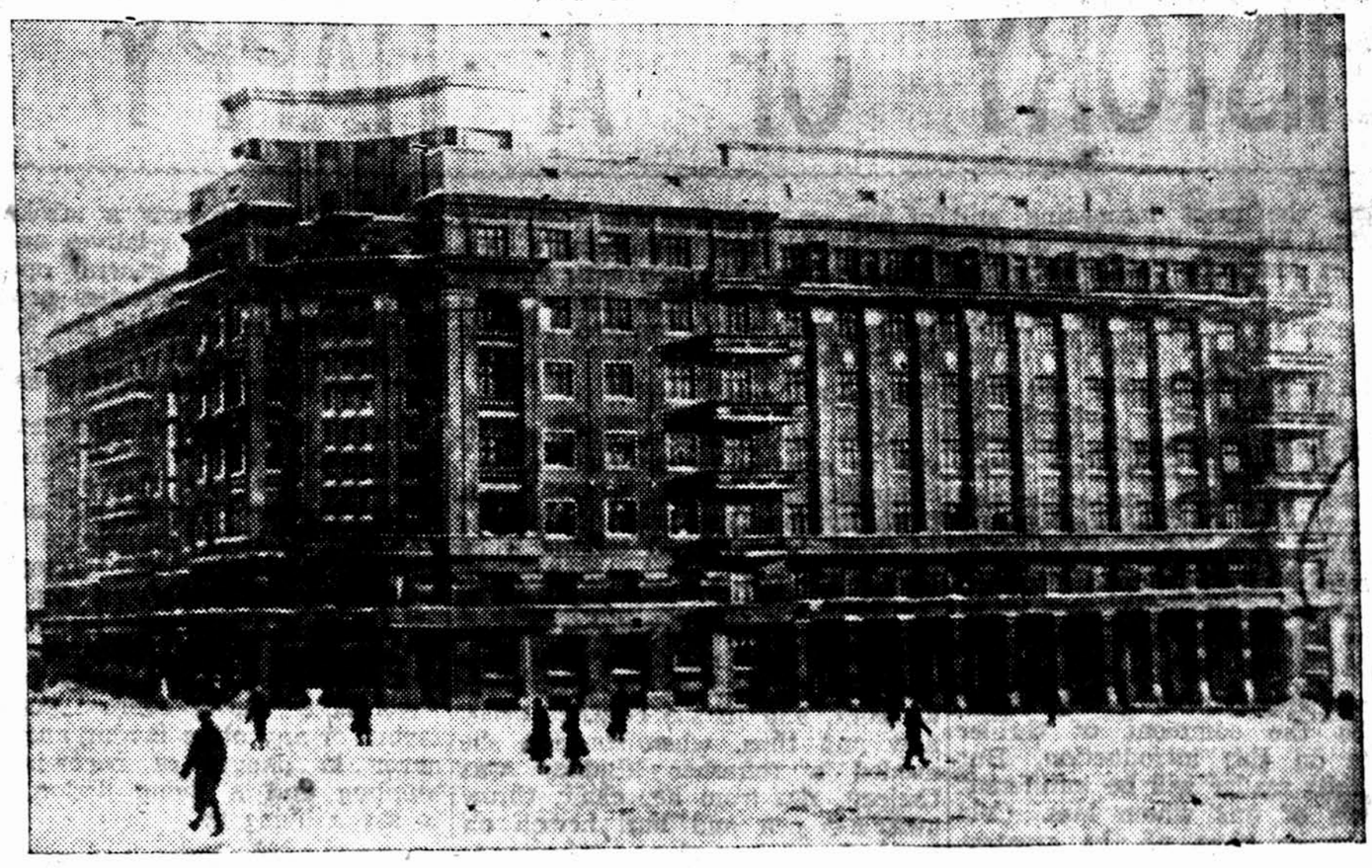
That is the first condition. There are several others. For instance, in the acting world Stanislavski, the co-founder of the Moscow Art Theatre, laid down a carefully worked out system for teaching, and to-day all acting schools must base their training on his principles. Stalin has also made it clear that art must be national in form and socialist in content.

The Ideal

The acme of this attitude was shown in a poem by Mayakovsky when he said that he wanted the pen to equal the gun, to be listed with iron in industry. Mayakovsky was for years the leading Russian poet until he committed suicide. There is no evidence to show that his death had any relation to political matters. He took his life because of private troubles.

So there it is. In Russia state planning of the artist has given him economic security, but it also compels him to follow a state policy. Even so, planning does not 'necessarily' mean ideological interference. The ideal, of course, is to plan on the economic level, to give the artist social security, and yet at the same time to give him complete freedom to paint, write or compose what he likes.

Russia's Biggest Tenement House



Soviet Russia's biggest tenement house in Nowosibirsk has just been perfected. It possesses 100 family apartments.

WORLD FOOD BANK TO PREVENT FAMINE

(Continued from Page 5)

by the angers of other peoples. Bad administration and greed are not only in the United States.

I look out of the window and see the cows standing knee deep in the hay and I am reminded that in this region in which I live farmers are selling very cheaply indeed their pure bred cattle in order to stock again the dairies of Europe. They are being given a hundred and sixty dollars for a pure bred cow, but on the market they can get two hundred and fifty. That any farmer sells, therefore, means that he wants to share what he has with the hungry and war ravaged. Some, of course, will not sell, but many do. What is going on in this region is going on in every region of our whole country.

But my people are not better than others or more generous. We are only average people, we Americans. We are only just beginning to be aware of the world of other peoples. For so long we have been isolated by our own selves, it is true that we have not yet grown accustomed to thinking of world needs. This is true, however, of all peoples. The people of China certainly do not think of other peoples, nor do the people of India. They have an ancient philosophy of the universal brotherhood of man and this we have not, for we are a young nation, and even the teachings of Christianity we have not made our own. But to have a philosophy is one thing and to practice it is another. Certainly the peoples of Europe or of England have no more world feelings than the rest of us, and Russia's people are in a state of isolation perhaps greater than any at the present time. Perhaps all peoples are only just now being forced into an awareness of one another.

A Simple Test

I hope that everywhere as new governments rise and new policies are shaped that the peoples will demand a practical programme for themselves of food for all, good health for all, education for all, and good government to carry out this practical programme. Governments have too long been administered by those who are only politically minded. We need today the human minded. The political mind is the selfish mind, the power-motivated mind. The human minded man and woman are those persons who put above all else the well being of people—not of some people, but of all people everywhere. Let us test those whom we elect and raise up to power by this one simple test for each one.

Is he motivated by the desire to serve or the desire to rule the people? If he is political minded he will want to rule. If he human minded he will want to serve.

I hear the children laughing outside my open door—little American children. They are running down the grassy hillside to plunge into the lake at its foot. They have a happy childhood—and every child everywhere deserves as happy as one. But even their happy childhood will end in sorrow, if, far away from this peaceful spot that I call home, in the cities where today governments sit and quarrel and plot, their lives are at the mercy of men who plan for power instead of for human happiness. Yes, it is time for the peoples of the world to demand and to get what they want.

(COPYRIGHT)

"My husband loves painting the sea."
"Mine loves painting the town."

"'Ow did it 'appen? You 'ad the right of the road, didn't you?"
"Yeh! But 'e 'ad the lorry."

Exclusive Feature

World Food Bank To Prevent Famine

By Pearl Buck

The author devotes this article to the spectre of famine which looms over many countries of the world and says that the American people are prepared to do everything possible to alleviate distress.

As a permanent solution of the famine problem, Pearl Buck suggests the formation of a world food bank, to which every nation should contribute one tenth of its surplus.

Incidentally, the author makes the amazing revelation that London prevented an American dealer from dispatching sixty thousand tons of Brazilian rice to India. Will the Government of India investigate this allegation?

The other day I was at a radio broadcast conducted by one of our greatest newspapers, "The New York Times". It was on the subject of food.

Several persons spoke on the shortage of food in many countries of the world, and on what we could do to supply the need. There was a good audience in the hall from which we broadcast, and there was, of course, the unseen audience of the air.

I was impressed not only by the earnestness of those who spoke and their genuine sense of responsibility for countries now hungry, but I was even more impressed by the sincere wish of the audience to understand fully the food situation in the world, and what they could do to help prevent starvation. We were all dismayed by the widespread need. The peoples of India, Germany and Japan seem to be living at the lowest point, insofar as calories are concerned. But France and other countries of Europe, except England and Denmark and of course Sweden and Switzerland, are certainly below the point of health and Greece is near the point of starvation.

The hunger in China is in the inner provinces where transportation is very difficult. I have been through famines enough in China, myself, and I can remember times when it was actually easier to ship wheat thousands of miles across the ocean from the United States than it was to carry it over three hundred miles of Chinese land. Undoubtedly the development of transportation will do much to prevent famine in any country.

Preventable Scourge

But I want to tell you about the American audience, for they were typical Americans, and I think can stand for all our people. They were eager to help get food to the hungry now, and equally eager to see some sort of permanent food administration set up which would mean that no people need starve again. Famine is one of the most preventable of all human scourges. That it has not been wiped off the earth's face long ago is due mainly to the callousness of those who maintain that population must be kept down and to the equal callousness of those who try to profiteer from an acute food shortage. There are such persons everywhere in the world.

Everyone in our audience, however, and there was not a single dissenting voice in the discussion that followed the broadcast, wanted to save food and get food to the world's hungry. We here in the United States are very acutely conscious of the fact that we do not suffer from hunger and that therefore we must help those that do. All of us are ready to cut short our own supplies, and indeed have done so. Last week in New York city it was impossible to buy a loaf of bread, for example, because of the exports of wheat already sent abroad. But nobody complained of this, at least whom I heard. The general feeling is that we do want to share what we have.

An Amazing Case

Why then have we the complaints from hungry countries saying that not enough food has been sent? Why do such severe shortages continue exist, for example, in Germany, and why is the food commission from India dissatisfied? I may say that the American people are also dissatisfied with the amounts and the allocations of food being sent abroad. It is true that there are confusion and delays, but not because the American people are greedy or unwilling to spare the food. The administration of the food programme is faulty and politics and commercial greed on the part of persons in all the nations that have food to share are responsible.

A man called me on the long distance telephone yesterday from Wall Street, for example. I did not know him, but knowing my profound interest in the sending of food to hungry countries, he called to tell me that he was a wholesale dealer in rice and that he had sixty thousand tons of Brazilian rice which he wanted to sell to India. he said that he was stopped by the rice dealers in London.

He is sending me the facts in written form and we will see what can be done. But undoubtedly commercial and political greed is delaying the shipping of food. The American people are growing aware of this increasing anger, but unfortunately it takes him to find the exact places where food is being blocked.

Then, too, prejudice and love of power enters into the allocations. There is no doubt that little men sitting in the seats of the mighty feel an arrogance in being able to tell suppliants from many nations that they may or may not have food.

The delegations from one nation may seem to them better than another. I know that in one case food was delayed to one hungry people merely because there were so many fat men on the delegation and because one of the delegates went to sleep during the conference.

The human element is always stronger even than facts. You may be sure that protests were made in this particular incident.

Inevitable Conclusion

It all points to one inevitable conclusion—namely, that food must not be left as it now is to the commercial dealers, the power politicians, and to the arrogant small men. There should be a world bank of food, very simply organised very simply administered. Any nation that has a surplus of food should sell a minimum of one-tenth of it to this world bank. Many nations have such surpluses, if not every year than sometime. Those nations who have hunger should be able to buy food from the world food bank, for cash or credit as their need may be. Loans should be paid for either in money or food. Famine would then disappear from the earth.

Is there enough food produced for everybody to eat? Considering the enormous wastage of food in such countries as the United States, there is probably enough even now. But if there is not, agricultural development should be planned and carried out in great areas where not food is grown. India, for example, could grow a great deal more than she does if irrigation were developed so that she need not be dependent upon seasonal rains. The same holds true for north China and western United States and Canada. South America is growing far below what she could grow.

In short, we must begin to think of food in world terms. It is one of the easiest and most simple of the world activities and the most basic. But there must be continuous pressure from the peoples to achieve it and quickly. It is time indeed for peoples to cease to be supine and to accept as fate what is only the result of their own too subject spirits and minds. It is actually easier, it seems for people in some countries to lie down and starve when famine comes than it is to plan actively before it comes. Such peoples invite tyranny and should not complain if they have it.

Effort Necessary

When will the people of any nation learn their power and use it? When will peoples learn that it is not necessary for them to starve or to remain ignorant and ridden with disease? Even the rigors of bad climate can now be remedied. Air conditioning for hot climates and heat for cold climates will be possible for all one of these days. But the peoples must demand and work for a standard of living which will bring these necessities to them. Everything is possible, but only upon the people's demand and effort. Nothing comes to those who do nothing.

I write these words on the mildest and most beautiful of summer mornings. Heavy rains have made our earth brown and rich and today the sunshine pours down on the green American landscape. Everybody in our countryside has his own vegetable garden, and since today is Saturday and most people are not in factories and schools, men and women and children will be in the gardens, weeding and hoeing and picking vegetables. I have already done my own bit before breakfast. The strawberries are ripe and I picked two great baskets of them. We will eat some for dinner, but the rest we will wash and stem and pack into boxes and freeze for the winter's use.

The preservation of foods is very important on a farm. More and more freezing units are coming into use here. But old-fashioned farm wives put fruit and vegetables and even meat into jars and boil and seal them for the winter. Thus the surpluses of summer are saved for winter. Fruits and corn are also dried. It is more important than ever to save garden foods and fruit this year because we want to ship as much as we can of the wheat and grains abroad to the hungry.

A False Charge

We Americans eat well and we like good food, but we do not want to eat well when others are hungry. Everywhere over this whole country letters come to me asking what individuals can do to help hunger in other countries. It is never true that Americans do not want to share. Thousands of packages of food are sent out every day by individuals to persons in other countries. But there is as yet no means to share quantities of food large enough to prevent starvation everywhere. For this bad administration and selfish commercial interests must be blamed.

I stress this because I know that in anger and disappointment some food delegations from abroad are crying out against Americans and saying that we are callous and greedy and do not care if other peoples starve. This is simply not true.

We do care, and not only a few of us but many of us care and I dare to say that most of us care, and that the average American cares and makes the best use he can of the means provided to share his food. He is becoming aware of the stoppages in government and by cartels and is growing deeply angry about it, but his anger must be supported

(Continued on Page 4)

President Harry S. Truman of the United States, as he met with President-elect Manuel Roxas of the Philippine Islands, and Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, to discuss the Philippine Independence Ceremony on July 4, 1946. The meeting occurred at the White House in Washington, D. C.

Five Men Can Say 'Do This—' To 450,000,000

BY HAYDEN CHURCH

Almost unbelievable is the story of the world's mightiest court of law. From a quiet room in London it legislates for a third of mankind. Now it has a case before it unparalleled even in its century of varied history.

For a third of the earth's population the last word on the law is laid down in one, quiet room.

Books line the walls: mullioned windows let in the day-light: four or five men sit without wig, gown, pomp, or ceremony, and settle the disputes of men and women of all colours living sometimes thousands of miles away.

This is the court of final legal appeal for the entire British Empire. It typifies the King in Council—though for centuries the King himself has not sat among the judges—and it is, without exception, the world's mightiest court.

Today this strange authority, which is properly known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has come a trifle more into the public limelight than usual: for the tribunal, composed of a few tired-looking, elderly men and sitting now in an unimposing committee room in the House of Lords in London, has begun to hear an appeal arising from the longest legal action in Indian history.

Even among the fantastic cases that come every now and then before the small tribunal for final settlement the case, a 35 years old one, is unparalleled, and the brief (or instructions) of the King's Coun 1, Mr. D. N. Pritt, who is contesting the appeal, is said to be marked for a 10,000 guine as fee.

Others Seem Petty

Oddly enough the court—which in this instance will decide who is the rightful owner of an estate yielding an income of £100,000 a year—has jurisdiction over all the Empire, except the United Kingdom, where it sits.

Nominally it is composed of the Lord Chancellor, other law officers, and "such members of the Privy Council as may hold or have held high judicial rank". But for practical purposes it consists of the seven Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, not more than five of whom, however, generally sit to listen to appeals. Those who do so oftenest are Viscount Sankey, the former Lord Chancellor, Viscount Hailsham, and Viscount Maugham.

In comparison with this august tribunal all other human ones seem petty. The Supreme Court of the United States claims proudly that it is the court of last appeal for 130,000,000 people. But this little court hidden away in London has jurisdiction over 450,000,000 people, and over more than 11 million square miles of territory.

Never did greatness so hide itself behind humility. The High Court of the Empire sits in less state than a police court. The committee room in which its sessions now are held is severely plain, undecorated except for portraits, in gilt frames, of former Lord Chancellors.

Tiptoe In Evening Dress

The four or five judges, in ordinary dress, sit at a long, horseshoe table covered with books. Two attendants in evening dress tiptoe round the apartment, pulling still more books from the well-stocked walls to place before them.

Facing the judges, the barrister who is pleading stands at a little reading desk and talks to them in conversational tones. Occasionally one of the judges makes a quiet observation. And that is all. There is no jury and no impassioned rhetoric.

"I have never seen so little pomp and ceremony in a court before," was the comment of Mr. John William Davis, then U.S. Solicitor-General, when he paid a visit to the Committee some years ago.

Representing the Sovereign, these master jurists balance the scales of justice between Mohammedan and Buddhist, Zulu and Maori, white and black, rich and poor, from the Channel Islands to Hongkong, and from Capetown to Hudson's Bay.

Thick fog, as only Londoners know it, may surround the room in which these eminent judges sit, but those whose fate they may be deciding may dwell beneath tropical suns, on showclad peaks, in the backwoods, the winds, and the jungles of the far-flung Empire.

Strong Link Of Empire

The right of British subjects everywhere to appeal to the King in Council, against the highest courts of their own lands is like the "appeal to Caesar" of the ancient Roman provinces. And it constitutes one of the strongest of the links that hold the Empire together.

The committee is kept busy listening to appeal ranging from tremendous affairs like that from Southern Rhodesia some years ago which involved the ownership of 70 million square acres of territory, to queer little cases brought by natives in far corners and islands throughout the King's domains.

Certainly these judges cannot complain of any lack of variety in the causes that come before them. For example, they were, asked to decide, not long ago whether an idol in an Indian temple must be worshipped draped or in the nude, and whether a waistband worn by this idol had been acquired by supernatural means or otherwise!

They settled these questions with neatness and dispatch, and, having done so, were called upon to decide, first a nullity of marriage case from Quebec, and following that, an appeal by a Zulu chief who claimed the right to burn the huts of troublesome tribesmen of his. And claimed it successfully!

Disputes Between Gods

Study a typical calendar. In one month the judges had to listen to a case from the Cape Province of South Africa in which one native farmer charged another with "maliciously driving locusts upon his land": an action regarding a cargo of opium stored in a hulk on the Wangpo river (China): a dispute concerning the ownership of a mosque in Ceylon, and a Bengalese lady's claim against her lord for arrears of pin money.

It was the Judicial Committee that created a sensation not many years ago by deciding that women are eligible for membership of the Candadian Senate, or Upper House, thus reversing a decision by the highest court in Canada.

Every now and then these eminent judges have to settle disputes between multi-millonaire corporations, quarrels between high and mighty native potentates, and even disputes between gods!

Possibly the most amusing scene ever witnessed in this court was when two Indian deities, known as the Red God and the Yellow God pleaded before the committee. As it was impossible for them to be present, save in spirit, the gods graciously permitted their *shebayats* (trustees) to argue for them.

The news soon spread through the London suburbs that the gods had condescended to lay their grievances at the foot of the British throne, and it was a mightily excited throng of dusky subjects of the King-Emperor that fought for admission to the court.

Off For A Rival Idol

For once it seemed as if the decorum of the court would have to give way when a priest entered and, with a profound salaam, begged to bring a symbol of the Yellow God within the precincts. To this the adherents of the Red God objected violently, and a devotee was dispatched, hot foot, for a rival idol.

Doubtless chance pedestrians and busmen wondered what all the excitement was about when a knot of dusky, turbanned figures emerged from Whitehall and the news flew from lip to lip that the Red God had won the day.

Not only do gods sometimes appeal to the Judicial Committee: the Committee itself is (or was) conceived to be a god by some of His Majesty's less sophisticated subjects.

In a remote district in India some years ago, Hindus and Moslems had gone to law after a good deal of bickering on both sides. After being tried in the local courts, the case was carried to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, which declared for the Hindus.

The matter was supposed to be settled until, at a gathering of Moslems, a holy dervish said; "Friends, there is still a great Power to whom we can appeal. I tell you, oh people, even the King-Emperor is as a child in the hands of this mighty Power. His name is Judish-al-Komiti. The lawyer at Calcutta has advised us to appeal to him, and if we do we will obtain true justice and defeat our enemies."

"Hail, Judish-al-Komiti!" cried the listeners.

Fires For "Judish-Al-Komiti"

Three months later the case came before the Privy Council, which reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Calcutta and found for the Moslems. That night the Assistant Commissioner of Baghadrim was startled to see several bonfires being lighted on the surrounding hilltops.

"Oh Sahib," he was told, "the people are lighting fires in honour of the new god who they say rules the King-Emperor—Judish-al-Komiti."

A Nazi bomb in 1941 blitzed the world's mightiest court out of its traditional home, a somewhat drab room in the London Treasury building where it had held its sittings since its creation as a committee in 1833.

Since then it has sat in an ordinary committee room of the House of Lords, and will continue to do so until repairs to the Treasury building have been completed.

In theory it is the King himself sitting in Council who hears appeals, but no monarch has assisted in the flesh, I am told, since the early 17th century when James I was present, and he only on one day, when he found it impossible to make up his mind. Yet until comparatively lately a chair was left vacant for the King.

No judges in the world have to be conversant with so many kinds of legal lore as those who form the Judicial Committee. In one case, from Burma, Lord Shaw quoted extracts from the laws of Manu, which are about 2,000 years old.

The Code Napoleon

In another action, over an important Maltese will, the ancient Code Justinian, the Code of Rohan, and the words of such jurists as Torre, Peregrinus, and Mantica were freely quoted. Quite often obscure points in old Roman-Dutch law, which is in force in South Africa and other parts of the Commonwealth, have to be dealt with: likewise questions of the Code Napoleon, which still prevails in Mauritius and elsewhere.

The Indian cases, which number some 50 a year, raise endless points of Hindu and Mahommedan law and appeals from Cyprus involve an intimate acquaintance with the laws of the Ottoman Empire.

When Quebec submits its legal troubles to London, the court-room hears, like an echo of long ago, mention of the ancient custom of Paris—and the two men in evening dress go to look over the shelves for Beaumanoir and Dumoulin.

By their verdict in one action these judges reversed a decision that had been given 44 years previously by the highest court in Ceylon: and in still another case their judgment came as the finish of a 17 years legal battle over the construction to be placed on a few words in a sentence.

After an appeal has been heard in public, the court is cleared and the committee discusses its decision. Later this is announced by one of the members, who adds that they "will humbly advice His Majesty accordingly".

Funeral Pyre Mystery

Bizarre as so many of the appeals to which the committee has listened during its 113 years of history have been, it is doubtful if any has equalled in strangeness the case—whose story began almost exactly 37 years ago—now before them.

The facts in this case, the Mystery of the Body on the Funeral Pyre, as I should call it, began in 1909 when a son of the Rajah Rajendra Roy, one Kumar Ramendra Narayan Roy, whose home was at Dacca, was taken suddenly ill and, apparently, died. His widow asserts that he was cremated the next morning.

But in 1920 a man who claimed to be Kumar Ramendra Roy suddenly appeared, and took legal steps to get possession of the supposedly dead man's estate and the income of £100,000 a year that goes with it.

Almost immediately after the bier with the body had been laid on the funeral pyre, he claimed, a thunder storm with heavy rain came on and compelled the members of the funeral party to take shelter hastily.

The rain is declared to have put out the fire, and, incidentally, to have revived the supposedly dead man, who found his way out of the cremation grounds and began an aimless, roving existence, having lost his memory.

Eventually, he states, he recalled that his home was at Dacca and returned there. His wife, however, promptly spurned the man who thus claimed to be her husband declaring him to be an imposter.

The reputed Kumar charges that when the funeral party found the body was missing, they quickly obtained a real corpse (stated to be that of a hillman) from a hospital near-by, and this body was cremated.

No Rain-says "Widows"

The case of the wife or widow is that there was no rain on the night in question, and that her husband died and was cremated.

After the longest court case in Indian history, an action that lasted for three years with 1,500 witnesses and 2,000 documents, the High Court of Calcutta found for the reputed Kumar Ramendra Roy and awarded the valuable estate to him.

It is from this decision that the wife or widow sought leave some three years ago to appeal to the Judicial Committee. Her leave to appeal was allowed, and now it has come up for hearing.

The delay in hearing the appeal is, I learned from the chief clerk of the Privy Council, due in part to the fact that the mountain of evidence—only a portion of which, as received from India, filled between 20 and 30 "substantial volumes," and ran to more than 7,000 pages—had to be printed.

Lord Maugham once commented that it was a "difficult" case.

"Difficult" as it unquestionably is, the appeal probably will be disposed of fairly expeditiously by the master jurists of "Judish-al-Komiti".

Krishna Prasad Must Quit!

HIS TACTLESSNESS BROUGHT ABOUT POSTAL STRIKE

Director-General's Climb-Down: Now Willing To Talk With Men's Union: Threatening Attitude Abandoned

NEW DELHI, July 13, (A.P.I.): Statements have appeared in various newspapers which give the impression that Government have been disinclined to give consideration to the demands upon which the strike of postmen and lower grade staff in certain big cities has been based and questioning the accuracy of figures given by the Director-General regarding the pay and allowances of the staff concerned, says a 'communique'.

THOSE "PETTY" DEMANDS

The following are the facts:—

In his letter dated July 3, 1946, addressed to the Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union (and since acknowledged), the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs stated (in paragraph 11 of that letter):—

"Out of the 12 demands, only five are not covered by the Terms of Reference of the Pay Commission or of the Adjudicator.

These five are petty and with the exception of one of them have never been made before in their present form. I have already undertaken their examination and will gladly discuss them with the Union and give them my sympathetic consideration, but it is not possible to arrive at a decision which will be satisfactory to the Union and to the Department within the 14 days specified in the notice.

Such demands have been examined in a friendly spirit in the past and they will again be examined in the same spirit in the future. Indeed, if they had been put forward before, they would have been so examined. The Department realises that a contented staff is the best guarantee of efficient service to the public and it will gladly concede any reasonable demands made by it. But if strikes are called every time when new demands are not satisfied within fourteen days, the Administration and the whole business of the country would come to a standstill.

REPLY TO JAWAHAR

The suggestion has been made that all the demands of the union should have been referred to the Adjudicator. The position is, as stated by the Director-General, that seven of them are already covered by the Terms of Reference to the Pay Commission The request for additional relief to men on the revised scales of pay introduced from 1931 was referred to adjudication in April this year, and

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Telegraphists To Line Up With Postmen

P.-M.-G. Thoroughly Dissatisfied With Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With two million letters and 1,500 drug packages, including consignments of penicillin, awaiting clearance at the General Post Office, the postal strike situation today appeared menacingly tangled and bleak.

The employment of a hundred men of the Pioneer Corps to "move the mountain", as a harassed official put it, yielded no results.

In fact, the Post-Master General, Mr. R. E. Shalom, told pressmen that the troops were not available for the pressing task of shifting outgoing mail bags from the General Post Office to the railway terminii or for transporting inland mails to the various delivery centres.

Little hope is held out regarding Sunday's forthcoming talks between the Premier of Bombay, the Post-Master General and Mr. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Union of Postmen. The tripartite talk will be confined to certain "sidelights of the strike situation," it is gathered. The kuestion of settling the strike being an all-India affair, provincial parleys cannot be expected to have any salutary effect on the situation.

WHEN TELEGRAPH MEN JOIN IN

On Monday the strike scene will register further complications with 800 telegraph men scheduled to follow the example of their postal brethren. It is not known whether linemen will join the strike. Should they do so, the entire communication system will stand utterly and hopelessly paralysed. With Bombay city receiving 18,000 telegraph messages, this action of the telegraph line-man will throw a pall of confusion over the ever-buzzing business life of the metropolis.

Delivery of telegrams in the event of the strike will prove to be a stupendous task, more than in the case of letters. It is not known what arrangebents the authorities have made.

POST-MASTER'S WAIL

About 150 military personnel came to help the Postal Department in their attempt to maintain as far as possible the disorganized postal services which are threatening to go beyond control. Their arrival, however, has in no way helped to ease the situation due to the definite instructions issued by the Military Head Quarters, New Delhi, that the military labour is to be used only for delivering the mails to safety points, and not for strike-breaking purpose.

The Post-Master-General is completely dissatisfied with the situation. "The troops would only partially solve our problem", he said to a Press Conference today.

He continued:—"The troops are assisting only to clear mail bags from the docks and the railway stations 'to points of safety', that is, General Post Office. They are not transporting mail from the G.P.O. to the railway stations for distribution to outstations.

Consequently, letters and postal articles are lying undispatched in Bombay for the last three days."

It was further revealed at the conference that the clerks who were also called upon to do the work of sorting, and were paid overtime for that, were not in a mood to help the authorities. Their sympathy lay entirely with the strikers.

Mr. Shalom further apprehended that if the telegraph linesmen struck work at mid-night on July 14 as they had decided to do, the entire telegraph system would be completely dislocated, and confusion would thus be worse confounded.

MORE OR LESS NORMAL.

BOMBAY, July 13, (A.P.I.): Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur S. G. Khambatta, the Presidency Postmaster, disclosed to-day that the sorting and distribution of postal articles in the Fort area was more or less normal. The Postal Department in Bombay is handling as many as 8 lakhs of letters and 20,000 parcels a day.

Textile workers who form one of the largest sections of industrial labour in Bombay, propose to stage a token strike of one day to demonstrate their sympathy for the striking postal employees and telegraph workers who propose to suspend work at midnight on July 14. The All-India Union Congress (Bombay Branch) is holding a meeting on Monday to discuss the question of a one day sympathetic strike on Tuesday next of textile workers.

Striking postmen to-day marched through the streets of Bombay shouting slogans and calling for public support and sympathy.

No Change In Strike Situation

MAHATMA REACHES PANCHGANI

PANCHGANI, July 13, (API): Mahatma Gandhi and his party including Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Miss Sushila Nair, Dr. Dinshaw Mehta and Mr. Pyarelal arrived here at 4.45 P.M. by car from Poona.

Gandhiji was received by his host, Dewan Bahadur M. B. Mutha, who has made arrangements for his stay here in his 'Hedaon House' which is now being named 'Mohan Mahal'.

Mahatma Gandhi was garlanded on behalf of local Congress Sewa Dal, whose volunteers presented a guard-of-honour. The Wai Taluka Congress Committee also garlanded Mahatmaji on his way at Wai.

BOMBAY NOMINEES TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

List Of 19 To Be Announced Today After Approval

POONA, July 13, (A. P. I.): The Executive Committee of the Congress Assembly Party met to-day at the Council Hall, to consider nominations for elections to the Constituent Assembly from Bombay, procedure to be adopted in connection with the elections and instructions to be issued to members in regard to filing of nominations.

A tentative list of candidates for the Constituent Assembly was prepared and will be submitted for consideration of Congress M. L. A.'s at the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. The list is composed of members of the Assembly and others, and is not restricted to persons belonging to the Congress alone. The name of the 19 members to be elected will be announced to-morrow, after the final approval of the Congress Party.

The meeting also discussed some of the bills of the agenda of the Assembly such as the Hoti Bill and the Tenancy Act Amendment Bill and also considered the general policy to be followed in regard to bills not yet published but under consideration of the Government.

BYRNES LEAVES FOR AMERICA

PARIS, July 13, (Reuter): Mr. James F. Byrnes, the U. S. Secretary of State left Paris today in President Truman's private plane.

NEW DELHI, July 13, (A.P.I.): "There is no change in the strike situation", said the Chief Post Master, summing up the postal strike position in Delhi.

He added that a marked improvement had been made in the postal services. They had been able to deliver 90 per cent of the "dak" yesterday and the letter boxes were cleared regularly twice a day.

About a dozen additional temporary hands had been employed in the General Post Office on higher pay than usual. There were again long queues of men outside the post office waiting to get their letters.

Khan Saheb Salim-ul-Huq Deputy Post Master General, Punjab and N.-W. F. P. who has come to Delhi to assist in meeting the situation said: "We have tided over a lot of difficulties and we hope to get over the rest shortly".

At a meeting of the postmen held to-day. Mr. Suraj Prakash Anand, Acting President of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, Punjab and N.W. F. P. said: "It is the Government who are responsible for precipitating the crisis. The Union had waited for over nineteen months and postponed strike on two occasions.

In demanding living wages, we are only fighting the Department that charges the people more and pays the postal workers less. It is in fact a fight for better and more efficient service".

17 ARRESTED IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 13 (A.P.I.): Seventeen persons are reported to have been arrested today at the Allahabad Railway Station in connection with the postal strike at Allahabad. The arrested persons include postmen and lower grade staff of the R.M.S.

It is learnt the arrests were effected when strikers lay down on the platform in front of the mail van of the Bombay Mail.

STRIKE SPREADS TO PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, July 13. (A.P.I.): According to official reports received here, a strike of postmen and lower grade staff has broken out in Lahore, which was unaffected till today, while the strike in Coimbatore has been called off. Some men have returned to work in Bareilly.

It is reported that an attempt was made in Allahabad to obstruct loading and unloading and also trans-

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Fate Of British Loan In Balance

Motion To Kill Ratifying Legislation Lost

WASHINGTON, July 13, (A.P.A.): A motion to kill legislation ratifying the British loan was moved in the House of Representatives, to-day, by representative Emanuel Celler (Democrat-New York). The House defeated the motion by 180 votes to 19.

WASHINGTON, July 13, (Reuter): Throughout the United States Government leaders were still outwardly confident to-day of a comfortable majority for the loan to Britain. The Democrat Party whip was busy "press-ganging" Democrats into ignoring the week-end sunshine and voting in to-night's critical division.

GOVERNOR DECLINES TO INTERVIEW SYED?

KARACHI, July 13, (A.P.I.): Mr. G. M. Syed, leader of the Opposition in the Sind Assembly, is said to have sought an interview with the Governor in connection with the Ministerial situation, but the latter is stated to have declined and said that no useful purpose would be served. ....

P. M. G. TC MEET KHER

POONA, July 13, (A.P.I.): Mr. R. E. Shalom, Postmaster General, Bombay, arrived in Poona to-day. He is meeting Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, to-morrow morning in connection with postal strike.

STOP PRESS

MADRAS POSTMEN ALSO STRIKE WORK

MADRAS, July 13 (APA): Postmen of the lower grade in the city struck work at midnight to-day as the result of a decision reached at an emergent meeting in the evening. Mr. S. Venkatesa Iyenger who presided was explaining why there should be no strike when angry shouts greeted him from the audience.

Stones flew from all directions as the meeting ended in confusion.

Mr. Venkatesa Iyengar had considerable difficulty in getting out of the angry crowd, and in the melee his car was stoned and his driver hit by a stone.

DR. ALBAN D'SOUZA JOINS CONGRESS ASSEMBLY PARTY

POONA, July 13. (A. P. I.): Dr. Alban D'Souza, an Indian Christian member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and former Mayor of Bombay, has joined the Congress Assembly Party from to-day, announced the Secretary of the Congress Party.

'CONSTELLATION' GROUNDED

U. S. Aeronautics Board Order Sequel To Crash

WASHINGTON July 12, (Reuter): United States Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered all Lockheed Constellation planes on American commercial airlines through the world to be grounded for 30 days pending the outcome of an inquiry into a "Constellation" crash at Reading (Pennsylvania) yesterday in which five people were killed.

Three United States airlines—Pan American Trans-Continental and Western Airways and American Overseas Airways—have invested 6,000,000 dollars in "Constellations" — four-engined monoplanes with accommodation for 50 passengers.

It is believed in Washington that the withdrawal of these planes might also affect British Overseas Airways "Constellations". B O A C has been told of the Civil Aeronautics Board order.

Naval Day Of Remembrance

NEW DELHI, July 12, (A. P. I.): At the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, Sunday, the 21st July, 1946, is being observed in all Churches as a day of rememberance for the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Navy and the Merchant Navy, says a press note. There will be a Special Service in the Church of the Redemption at New Delhi at 8-30 a.m.

Hyderabad Women's Purse To Jinnah

HYDERABAD, (Dn), July 12, (U.P.I.): A purse containing Rs. 13,056 was presented to Mr. Jinnah by women of Hyderabad when he addressed today a huge women's meeting. Mr. Jinnah exhorted the women to march forward shoulder to shoulder with the men folk. He further advised them to form committees to look after the well-being of poor women and establish maternity homes and do other welfare works.

Royal Assent To Burma Act

LONDON, July 12 (Reuter).—The Burma Legislature Act which provides for universal adult suffrage in Burma became law today when it was given Royal assent.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS' PRICES

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.I.): A press note says:

The Economic Adviser's All India Index of weekly wholesale prices of industrial raw materials (base. year ended August 1939—100) worked out to 291.8 for the week ended June 22 as compared with 288.7 (revised) for the previous week.

During the week group indices for 'textile fibres', 'oilseeds' and 'miscellaneous' advanced by three points and minerals index by two points.

LABOUR'S COAL BILL BECOMES LAW

LONDON, July 12 (Reuter): Government's plans to nationalise the coal industry became law today, when the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act was given royal assent. The industry will be run by a nine-man coal board.

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

Molotov Champions Re-Unification Of Germany

Asserts That Reich Must Not Be Dismembered Without Consent Of Its People

PARIS, July 11, (A.P.A.): Soviet Russia today stood well above other Allied nations in any contest for German esteem on the strength of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's declaration on German policy to the Foreign Ministers' Council.

Molotov, in the first clear-cut expression of the Kremlin's attitude towards the main aggressor, asserted that Germany must not be federalised or dismembered without the consent of the German people. Disdaining revenge as a poor policy toward the vanquished enemy, Molotov declared that Germany must not be reduced to an agricultural economy, but rather that her centres of industry should be preserved and her steel production encouraged provided that every safeguard was taken to prevent any reconversion to war uses.

The Soviet Minister also told the Council that central administrative agencies should be established in Germany as soon as possible as a prelude to the constitution of a Central German Government with which the Allies might sign a peace treaty.

Molotov's statement cut straight across French plans for the Reich, which include detachment of the Rhineland, Ruhr and Saar and a delay in central administrative agencies until the various German States have been established on a solid basis.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SRINAGAR, July 10, (O.P.I.): Rai Bahadur Ramchand Kak, Prime Minister of Kashmir State, has returned from Bombay after meeting the Congress Leaders. After enquiry from reliable sources it is believed that he has appraised the Congress Leaders of all the events connected with "Quit Kashmir" movement and the ban placed on Pandit Nehru. The Rai Bahadur is believed to have told the Congress Leaders that the Government never intended to place any ban on Pandit Nehru but reaction in Kashmir due to his statements issued from time to time have compelled the Kashmir Government to adopt such a course.

PARIS, July 10, (A.P.A.): British shipping through the Suez Canal during 1945 was far greater than that of any other country, a general Shareholders' Assembly of the canal company was told last night. The report of the Board of Directors said almost 15,900,000 tons of British traffic accounted for 63.4 percent of the 25,065,000 tons total for the year. In pre-war years British shipping amounted to about half the total.

LAHORE, July 10, (O.P.I.): The "Orient Press" reliably understands that the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislature is quite hopeful of getting support of three Muslim League M.L.A.'s for one Congress Muslim candidate in the forthcoming election to the Constituent Assembly. The Congress party further expects that these three Muslim League M.L.A.'s will bring more League M.L.A.'s to their side.

JUBBULPORE, July 13 (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, speaking here 'en route' to Allahabad, supported the legitimate demands of the postal workers and condemned the Government for having postponed the issue for such a long time.

LONDON, July 12 (Reuter): British overseas airways corporation is to fall into line with the decision of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to ground all the constellations used on American airlines, Reuter was told today. This means that the constellation, due to leave London airport tomorrow night, will not take off for New York.

JUBBULPORE, July 13 (U.P.I.): A deputation on behalf of the Indian Christian Association waited on Seth Govinddas, M.L.A., (Central) to seek his support for Captain Morris who has been nominated by the Christian Association as the Christian candidate for the Constituent Assembly. But on Seth Govinddas' advice the Association has decided to withdraw his nomination in favour of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. Thus the election of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur to the Constituent Assembly now becomes a certainty.

LUCKNOW, July 13 (U.P.I.): A deputation of postal strikers, headed by Mr. Gopinath Singh, Labour Leader of Cawnpore, waited on the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, yesterday afternoon and urged that as the strikers were peaceful the Provincial Government's police should not interfere with the activities of the strikers. The deputationists also requested the Premier that he should write to the Central Government for adjudication of the claims of the strikers. The Premier is reported to have assured the deputationsts that he would write to the Central Government for adjudication of the strikers' demands.

Doctors Want Strong Centre

Health Must Be Union Govt. Subject In Free India

LONDON, July 12 (U.P.I.): Indian scientists and doctors in London are seriously concerned at the exclusion of the Public Health Administration and Medical Research from the control of the Central Government as proposed by the Cabinet Mission.

In a statement to the "United Press of India", Dr. K. C. Sarker, a leading member of the Swaraj House, suggested that the Committee of Public Health Experts and Medical Scientists should be called immediately to advice the Constituent Assembly on this vital problem of our country. He also urged that public health organisations all over India should bring this matter to the urgent notice of the leaders of the Indian National Congress.

The structure of the whole public health organisation is visualised as "a pyramid with its apex representing the Union Ministry of Health and its broad base consisting of well equipped rural health centres dotted all over the country."

POLISH REFERENDUM RESULTS

WARSAW, July 13 (APA). Ninety eight per cent of Poles answered "yes" in the recent referundum to the question "do you want a one-house Parliament."

This was disclosed in official voting figures of the referundum held on June 30, published yesterday.

On the third question "Do you approve of nationalising basic industries and agrarian reforms, "78 per cent of the voters answered "Yes".

On the third question "Do you approve the establishment of Poland's western frontiers on the Oder and Neisse rivers." fil per cent said "Yes."

U P. A. ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The Elocution Competition on Food organised by the United Parsi Association and thrown open to undergraduates of all communities, will be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, 17th July at 5-30 p.m It has attracted many entries.

Mr M R Masani; Mr K M Munshi, Mrs. Zarina Currimbhay and Mr J B H Wadia will be the judges and speakers.

Heats will be held at Green's on Monday 15th July at 5-30 p.m. All competitors are requested to be present.

PATNA, July 12 (A. P. I.): Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Development, Bihar, it is understood, is preparing a scheme for nationalisation of road transport in Bihar. The scheme envisages the taking over of control of all private bus services in the Province and also buying large number of new buses to strengthen the existing transport service.

MADRAS, July 13 (U.P.I.): Indians in Ceylon welcomed the decision of the Congress Working Committee to send a delegation to Ceylon as an earnest of Committee's desire to improve the condition of the Indians there, said Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon in an interview to the United Press of India here.

B.O.A.C. is understood to have no plans for substituting the constellation service at present.

The American action will mean that until the ban is lifted, the Atlantic Air Routes will be open to only a few companies, mainly foreign-owned such as Dutch air lines, K.L.M., Trans-Canada airways and Air France.

MADRAS CONGRESS NOMINATIONS

Committee To Draw Up Agreed List

MADRAS, July 12 (API).—The Madras Congress Legislature Party met this afternoon at the Secretariat for the selection of candidates for election to the Constituent Assembly. Mr. T. Prakasam, leader of the party, presiding.

The Presidents of the Andhra and Kerala Congress Committees, who are not members of the Legislature, were also present.

Mr. Prakasam, leader of the party, is understood to have read the letter of instructions received by him from the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee embodying the Congress Working Committee's recommendation for inclusion of nine members suggested by them to the Constituent Assembly from the general seats allotted to Madras Province.

It is understood that a tentative list of 45 members comprising those recommended by the Congress High Command was placed before the party for its approval. A general discussion ensued and criticism mainly centred round the inadequate representation of Harijans according to population basis, the non-representation of labour and also the "unsatisfactory representation" given to Indian Christians by the selection of men outside the Congress ranks. It was, therefore, suggested that the list be referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. Prakasam, leader of the party, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the presidents of the four Provincial Congress Committees for the purpose of drawing up an agreed list with proper representation to all communities and interests. The discussion had not concluded when the meeting adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

FRONTIER NOMINATIONS IN ORDER

PESHAWAR, July 12, (API): Nomination papers for the Constituent Assembly were scrutinised here today and the papers of all the four candidates were accepted.

One of the Candidates Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the N W F P having withdrawn, only three candidates are left for the three seats from N W F P. Namely Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (both Congress Nominees) and Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan the Muslim League Candidate.

New Bombay M.L.C.

POONA, July 12 (API): It is reliably learnt that Mr. V. S. Dongre, has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Major Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao expired yesterday. Mr. Dongre is presumably nominated for a term of nine Patankar, whose term of membership years.

U. S. PRICE CONTROL BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, July 13. (Reuter). The Price Control Bill which revives the Office Price Administration was passed by the senate at two o'clock (local time) this morning. The Bill includes numerous exemptions.

MANY PLAN MOTORING TO EUROPE

JOHANNESBURG. (Reuter).

Plans undertake an overland journey to Europe are once again firing the imagination of many South Africans. According to the South African Automobile Association, these trans-African motoring trips are increasing in popularity, and already one of its members, a Swiss-born motorist has left Johannesburg under special arrangements made by the Association with various authorities 'en route' for petrol supplies and other facilities.

He intends to use the Nile steamer from Juba to Shellal in the Southern Sudan and to continue by car across the desert to Cairo.

After visiting Europe, he intends to return along the trans-Sahar route from Algiers in October.

Many other members of the Automobile Association's Foreign Touring Department are making preparatory arrangements to travel by these overland routes as soon as facilities are available.

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Syud Hossain Indicts Jinnah

His Claim To Exclusive Representation Of Muslims Is An Outrage On Islam

By DR. SYUD HOSSAIN

My attention has been drawn to some reports in a section of the English and Indian languages press purporting to be my views about Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League and allied matters which do not conform to what I have actually said and written. It seems worthwhile to indicate clearly and without the possibility of misunderstanding or misrepresentation where I stand.

On a hundred occasions I have been asked in America, in London and in this country whether in my opinion Mr. Jinnah was a "stooge" of the British Government because his policy had seemed to be intended to divide India into Hindu and Muslim camps, a situation from which only the British could profit.

British Propaganda For Pakistan

My invariable reply has been publicly recorded on several occasions, that from personal knowledge and belief of many years I consider Mr. Jinnah to be a man of incorruptible integrity. He is not the kind of man to be the stooge of the British or anybody.

At the same time I can well believe that the British Government have exploited the internal situation created by Mr. Jinnah's recent policies for their own purposes. This was particularly true when the Churchill-Amery-Linlithgow triumvirate were in the saddle.

A concrete proof of this fact is that dozens of high-powered British lecturers like Sir Norman Angell and Sir Frederic Puckle went up and down the United States trying to publicise and propagandise Pakistan about which few Americans know anything or could possibly be expected to have any deep concern.

The purpose of the British propaganda about Pakistan in America at the time was to convince the American people that the only reason the British did not want to concede independence to India was that the Muslims, headed by Mr. Jinnah, preferred the continuance of British rule to a possible national Government in which the Hindu would necessarily, by reason of their numbers, be predominant.

Mr. Jinnah was thus made to look as though he was playing the British game. On a hundred public occasions I refuted that imputation while making it clear that I myself was uncompromisingly opposed to the idea of Pakistan both in principle and on the ground of its feasibility.

Coercion And Bullying

Since coming to India I have been at pains to acquaint myself at first hand with the actualities of the internal situation. Sometime I may have occasion to set down my reactions in a suitable manner. For the moment I wish to confine myself to a few obervations affecting Mr. Jinnah's relations with the Muslims and the relations of Muslims with the Hindus.

Mr. Jinnah claims to speak for 90 per cent of Muslims on the basis of recent elections. One may raise the question of the vadidity of the elections themselve as an adequate referendum of the Mussulmans of India but I have no wish to go into any such angle now. For the sake of argument let us concede that Mr. Jinnah can claim to speak for 95 per cent of Indian Muslims, which, of course, is a purely hypothetical supposition. I am concerned to know what is and has been Mr. Jinnah's attitude and that of his henchmen towards this minority of his fellow Muslims.

I have no hesitation in saying from the evidence at my disposal that Mr. Jinnah and his henchmen have been guilty of demonstrably undemocratic and un-Islamic practices to coerce, bully and prosecute such Muslims as would not bow the knee to the ideological formulations of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Against Islamic Traditions

The Muslim League is a political party like others in India, England. America and elsewhere and it has the right to impose and exact discipline from those who voluntarily accept its aims and objects. But Mr. Jinnah has not the slightest right to claim to be the sole leader and spokesman of the entire Muslim community of India.

Such a claim is outrageous in its presumption and violates the most sacred and fundamental principles and traditions of Islam.

Mr. Jinnah apparently has no knowledge of the historic democracy of Islam or he would know that not even such Khalifas as Hazrat Omar and Hazrat Ali ever dreamed to arrogate to themselves the supremacy of judgment over Muslims that he dares to claim. The Khalifas of the time of Republican Islam as well as the Prophet himself abundantly protected the right of minorities to dissent as an essential part of Islamic principle and practice. Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues apparently would deny and abrogate this hallowed tradition of Islam.

Setting Muslim Against Muslim

What else can be the meaning of the preposterous claim Mr. Jinnah has put forward to be the sole spokesman of Muslim democracy in India? What else can be the explanation of the fact men of the calibre of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others who do not happen to see eye to eye with Mr. Jinnah and his political assocates have been subjected to systematic insults, vilification and even intimidation in private as well as in public?

Judged by results and concrete facts Mr. Jinnah and the League have been guilty of fomenting dissension between Muslims and Muslims. Under their implied sanction political gangsterism directed at political dissenters has been encouraged.

I would urge Mr. Jinnah and other League leaders to take stock of the situation and retrace their steps if possible. This is not a matter of their political feud with the Hindus or the Congress but they are striking at the very heart of Islamic social solidarity.

If this foul trend is not checked there will be a bitter reckoning for the Muslims of India.

Retrieve The Situation

Regarding the relations between the League and the Congress, I think the Muslims had a very good, sou[nd] and strong case for adequate recognition and protection of their interests but this case has been spoiled in the manner of its presentation. Mr. Jinnah has chosen to make a religious and almost theological issue of what was and should have been a purely secular and political question.

The intemperate and irrelevant diatribes against Hindus and even Hinduism in the effort to make political capital at the expense of the Congress have had the effect of cheapening and discrediting the Muslim cause. More important than any political settlement is the maintenance of decent and amicable relations between Hindus and Muslims who are and will remain the body politic and social of India long after the present leaders have gone with the wind.

Anyone, whether in the Hindu or the Muslim camp, who sows the seeds of mistrust, suspicion and hatred between the two communities is, in my opinion, guilty of a cardinal sin towards India's present and yet unborn generations.

The logic of events has imposed a kind of a truce on the Indian political scene. I trust the Muslim in particular will take the opportunity to retrieve their situation and come into the arena with fresh strength, unsullied vision and a constructive determination to do their part in building India's House of Freedom.

ABDUL SATTAR BATTA

We all repent, Grand-mother and sister are in serious conditions, have mercy upon them. Nobody will object to your future programme for God sake come back or inform your address.

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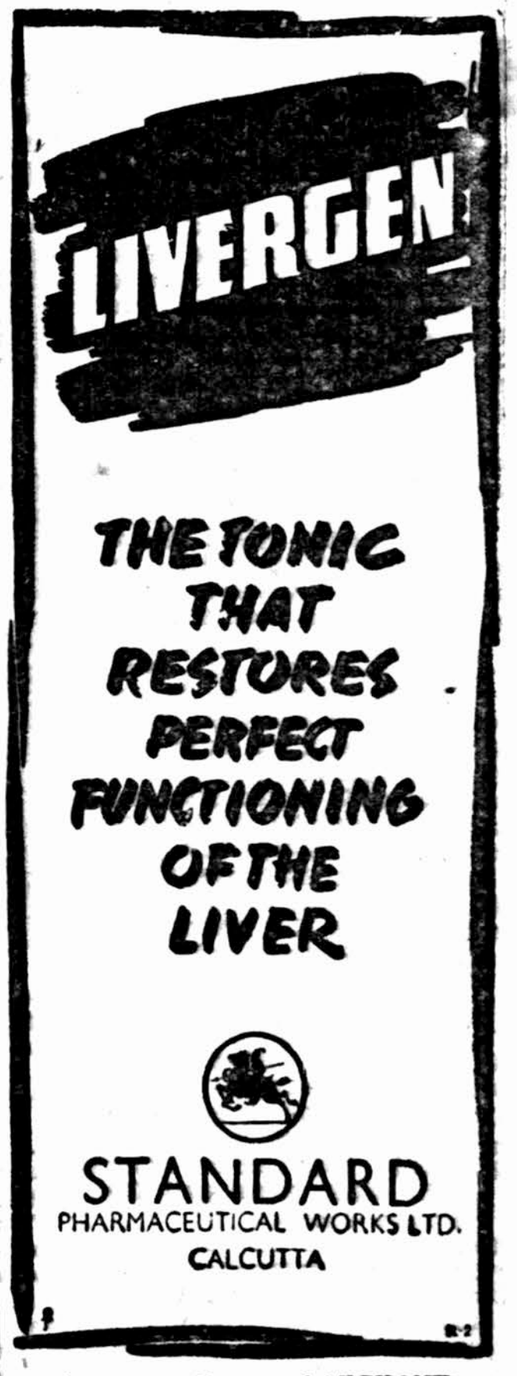
Phone No. 21818 Bombay.



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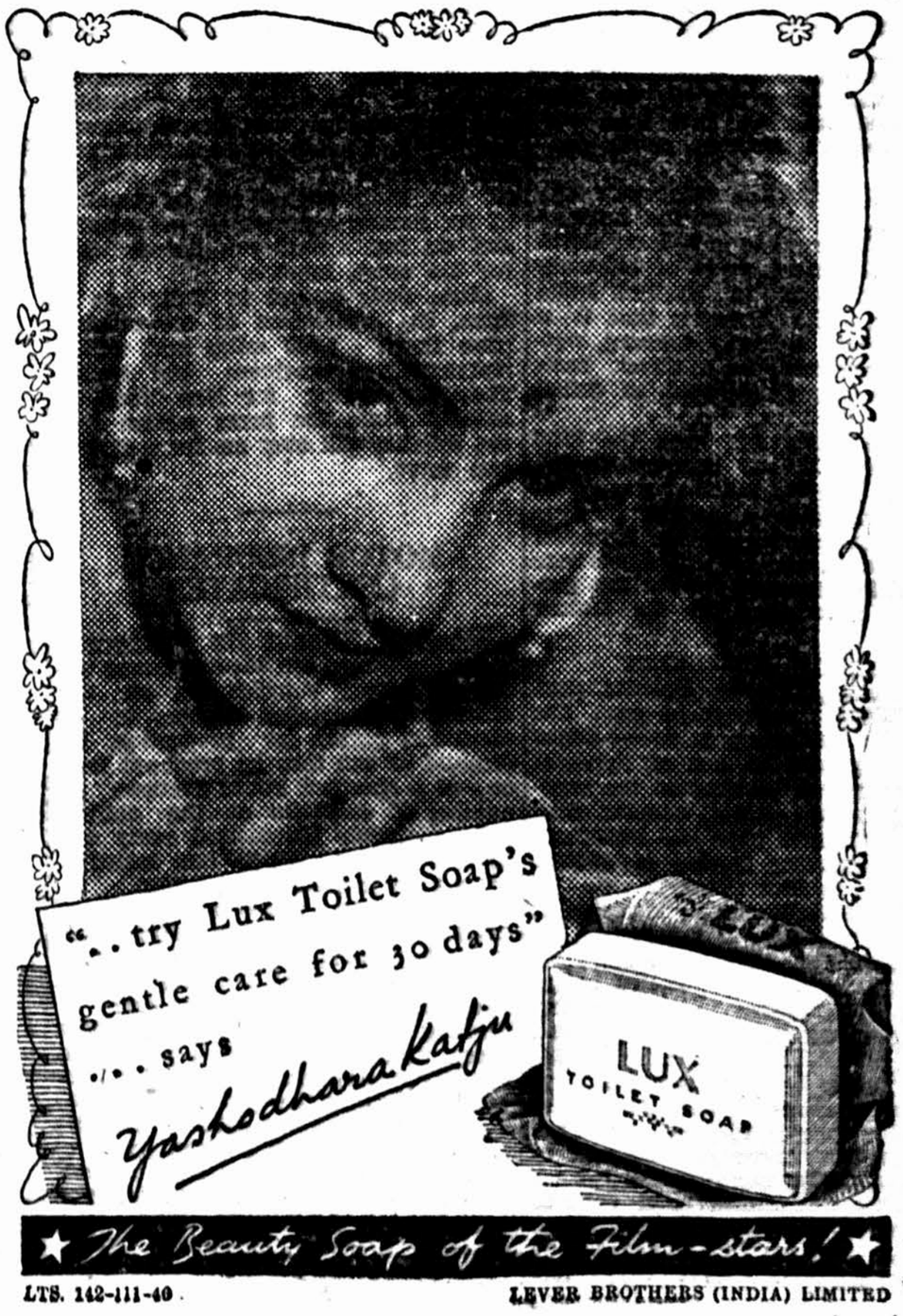
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INDIA'S FOOD DEMANDS JUST

U. S. MISSION CHIEF PRAISES RATIONING SYSTEM

Hoover's Visit Made America Conscious Of Famine Here

NEW DELHI, July 13, (A.P.I.): Dr. T. W. Schultz, leader of the unofficial American Food Mission, said to-day that India would be "very, very fortunate" if she could maintain her present twelve-ounce ration till the next crop, that is, for the next five months.

"I do not want to raise false expectations about imports," he said. "The total world situation is simply too tight to mobilise large amounts of stocks for any country, including India, quickly. That is the basic fact in the world to-day."

It was clear, said Dr. Schultz, that India's ultimate reliance until the next harvest was on imports from abroad. "This holds true whether or not it might still be possible for you to further tighten for procurement and ration controls. Your Government is not making excessive demands on the limited world grain supply and we support without reservation their estimates of necessary food imports.

"In addition we find that India should have a central grain reserve. Such a reserve could materially improve some of the situations which have disturbed us on this trip. It would be used to alleviate sudden local shortages, it would help end the differences in rations which, as we saw them operating in Mysore, work an extra hardship on those receiving less than a 12-ounce ration. It should also assist your efforts to stabilise the position in such places as Bengal, where low grain procurement, and memories of past distress give doubt and fear a chance to affect the market even when the general stock position appears to be adequate."

GOOD PERFORMANCE

"Our appraisal of your procurement and food rationing system is positive and highly favourable. On this point your performance very considerably exceeds our expectations. You have mobilized your existing grain stocks in the areas where your food needs are most urgent.

"Particularly in the peninsula, your monopoly procurement and food rationing represents some of the most stringent Governmental food controls that have been tried anywhere in the world for the common good.

These controls have helped measurably to avert famine conditions. We have been struck by the public co-operation observed between many of the provincial governments and their private citizens. Exceptions are few. Officials have told us the food programme could not have been executed without substantial public support.

"We also recognise there are sections of areas in which the procurement machinery has not been developed to the same point of efficiency that it has been in Western India and South India. I realise that it is more difficult to carry forward rigorously procurement on a direct basis in surplus areas compared to deficit areas.

"That certainly has been the kind of experience in any country. Nevertheless, it is only fair to say that we feel something more can be done in the procurement sphere. I hasten to add that I and my colleagues were very much impressed with the procurement programme in the United Provinces.

ACT OF FORESIGHT

It was clear, said Dr. Schultz, that Government's decision to put the whole of India on a twelve-ounce ration basis was an act of foresight and it could not be stressed too vigorously that that action, coupled with procurement, and been an important factor in averting famine conditions.

Referring to Mr. Hoover's visit to India, Dr. Schultz said: "Mr. Hoover has done a tremendous service to India because he has been one of the agents in making America aware of what is happening in India. The Indian demand struck America like a bolt in March. You cannot get 140 million people quickly to see a huge situation such as you have in India. Our task is to take our findings into the American scene in many ways and carry forward what Mr. Hoover has started and done so well. I wish it were possible for one of us to stay on in India for the next few months. It is terribly important to give information to the U.S.A.

Manuel Roxas, new President of the Philippines. He described the U. S. grant of independence to his country on July 4, as "a great colonial experiment which has reached fulfilMent".

"The food needs of northern Europe came to attention first, the food needs of Germany and U. N. R. R. A. areas came second and India's needs came to attention last. That accounted for the opinion held by the American public in the beginning that India's demands were excessive. He denied there had been any discrimination in the allocation of supplies.

Mr. M. H. Leiper, member of the mission, added, "By the process of spreading over a wide area the scarce amount of food that was available, and by reducing many people to four, five, six and seven ounce rations, the postponement of famine was achieved. But India should not be penalised for having prevented the famine and we feel that you do not ask for too much imports."

Since their arrival in India late in June, the members of the mission have flown 5,000 miles and visited representative provinces and states. They are leaving for New York tomorrow while the press section of the mission will stay on for a day or two more.

MOTOR INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

When It Should Be Produced

Are Insurance Certificates issued under the Motor Vehicles Act on the same par as driving licences to be carried in person for production on demand or can they be produced later on at a specified Police Station? A number of enquiries on the subject from motorists is received every day by the W.I.A.A. which has issued a press note to clear the position.

According to Sub-Section (1) of Section 106 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 it is obligatory on the part of motorists to produce the Certificate of Insurance relating to their cars on demand by a Police Officer in uniform. There is however a proviso to this Sub-Section which states that failure to produce the certificate on the spot shall not be an offence provided it is produced within seven days of demand at a specified Police Station. The same procedure applies for production of the certificate in the event of accidents involving bodily injury.

"ON THE WHOLE A SUCCESS"

Byrnes' Summing Up Of Paris Conference

PARIS, July 13, (Reuter): Mr. James Byrnes, United States' Secretary of State, stated here today that the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' Conference was on the whole a success. The prospects were very bright for securing a peace treaty with the five former enemy satellite nations, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

M. Vycheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, left Paris by air for Moscow early today.

Mr. Ernest Bevin returned by air to Britain few hours later.

Mr. Byrnes is expected to leave Paris this afternoon.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

(Continued from Page 7.)

mission of mail from the station and that a number of people have been arrested in this connection.

Sir Eric Conran Smith, Member in charge of Communications, met Sir Harold Shoobert, Secretary, Posts and Air, and Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director-General, P. and T., and heard an account of the situation from them.

SITUATION UNCHANGED IN POONA

POONA, July 13 (A.P.I.): The strike position in Poona remains unchanged as the postal strike enters in its third day. No mails from Bombay have been received here till this morning since yesterday and the postal bag has dwindled down to a few thousand letters as compared to about 50,000 during normal period. Whatever bag is received the postal authorities are able to clear and deliver to the delivery windows in the area with the help of temporary hands recruited for the purpose.

The outgoing mail, it appears has not been affected much and almost the normal quota of bags is sent out.

The strike so far is going on peacefully and no untoward incident has been reported.

IN KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, July 13. (A.P.I.): With the aid of Rajaram Rifle soldiers, postal bags which reached Kolhapur station this morning were taken to the Post Office. Letters are being distributed at eight centres in the city and Residency area.

IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 13 (A.P.I.): Sixty per cent of the post in the post offices situated in the city and eighty per cent of post in the post offices situated outside the city was cleared today, the third day of the postal strike.

IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 13 (API): There was no change today in the postal strike situation in Calcutta, according to a high official of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. With regard to the situation in the rest of Bengal, he said that strike was reported other than in Calcutta.

In Calcutta itself, the official added, the strike was not hundred per cent effective and the offer of 72 hours to condone absence had not expired. The clearance of mails was normal and the window delivery staff was being strenghtened. Casual labour was being employed to do the work of the packers on strike.

In reply to an enquiry as to the nature of the action contemplated against the strikers who did not rejoin duty within the 72 hours, the official said that as the strike was declared illegal, the strikers were liable to departmental disciplinary action.

MADRAS TO LINE UP TO-DAY

MADRAS, July 13, (API): The P M G Madras in a Press Note refers to the report that some of the postmen and lower grade staff working in Madras city have resolved to go on strike from midnight today and says that if the threatened strike materialised every endeavour would be made to keep the mail services running. "But, it is inevitable that some restrictions should be placed on the facilities usually made available to the public by the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General requests the indulgence of the public during this period and hopes that they will put up with any inconveniences in a spirit of understanding".

POLICE RAJ IN GOA

(From A Correspondent)

GOA, July 10.

The Portuguese have set up a reign of terror in Goa. The police are scouring every village for leaders of the movement of civil resistance. Hundreds of people are called to the police station and interrogated for hours. On 7th June 1946 at Cuncolim, a lad of eighteen, Ananda Gopinath Curaddo, was arrested for shouting slogans. He was taken to the police station. He was asked to say "Viva Salazar" and "Viva Portugual". The lad refused with the result that he was beaten.

But all this repression has produced no effect. Everywhere men, women and children are collecting together and defying the police rule. Everywhere the police disperse the meeting with the butt ends of rifles.

The people have been strictly non-violent.

While the entire country is thus in turmoil and meetings are held in every nook and corner the press maintains a studied silence. So far not one newspaper in Goa has made any reference to any of these incidents or even to the arrest of Dr. Lohia.

Other victims of police excesses since the movement started are Mr. Tristao Braganca Cunha, founder of the Goa Congress Committee, Mr. Vincente da Cunha, Mr. Dionisio Ribeiro, Mr. Sukhtankar, Mr. Lawande, a student of B Sc., Miss Berta Menezes Braganca. The list is not complete and many are lying in the hospital for treatment.

The movement started spontaneously and without any preparation whatever. But the struggle goes on, it gathers momentum and strength from organisation. In every village now there is a nucleus of underground workers pledged to carry on the fight for liberty. In the village of Cuncolim itself, the number of volunteers have reached the number of hundred, and one very pleasing feature of the movement is the complete fraternization between Christians and Hindus who suffer together, who rescue one another from danger without any bias created by religion. Even the Goan priests are encouraging the movement though the orders to damp it are reported to have been received from above.

"DRAGON'S TEETH"

Indian National Theatre's English Play

"Dragon's Teeth" Shirland Quin's spectacular and sensational play is being presented by the Indian National Theatres at the Sunderbai Hall during the third week of this month. The play is directed by Hima Kesarcodi, the well-known director and talented artiste.

Living in the shadow of Britain's greatest arsenal, Shirland Quin conceived a deep hatred of war. She spent two years writing Dragon's Teeth, but because it was pacifist in tendency no manager could produce it. The story is modern, with the Greek myth of Cadmus and Europa supplying the impulse. The play was one of the two to reach the finals in the contest sponsored by the Drama League of America. It was first produced at the Pasadena Community Playhouse, California.

Those who have witnessed Hima Kesarcodi's brilliant performance in "They Came to a City"—Bombay's first really successful English drama—can expect something even better in "Dragon's Teeth". The cast includes some of the best talents of the city—Uma Anand, Enid Bocarro, Nergis Cowasji, P. N. Kesarcodi, Mohd. Safdar Mir and E. Alkazi. Leading them are Hima Kesarcodi and M. B. Wagle, a young and talented new comer to the stage, Int's new find. The weird and starting dream sequence (in Act III) is being carried out by M. Wahedna, B. Anand, Sushil Daru and R. A. Golikeri, supported by a band of enthusiastic and talented young artistes of the Int.

"Dragon's Teeth" offers a rare occasion for the combination of realism and impressionism in a single presentation, providing the director and the technician great scope. The lighting and sets are in the capable hands of Allan Anderson Mrs. Kersacodi has something special to offer in the last scene in the form of a chorus and an impressionist ballet. The play has a universal appeal and has been localised in accordance with the formal request of the author.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 15, 2002.
Muslim: Shabban 14, 1365.
Parsi: Behman 14, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-9 a.m. Sunset: 7.20 p.m.
Hightide: 12-32 Lowtide: 05-32, 18.38.

Today's Engagements

NEW URDU SCHOOL: Opening at Chunabhathi, Santa Cruz, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPHS DEPT. L. G. EMPLOYEES: Meeting at Jinnha Hall, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE RADICAL STUDENTS UNION: A public meeting will be held on the occasion of the French Revolution Day, at 6-30 p.m., at Ruia College Hall. Prof. Dalvi will preside. Miss Maniben Kara, M. L. A. (Central) and Prof. G. D. Parikh will address the gathering.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: In aid of its Building Fund, the New City Mills' Clerks' Krida Mandal have volunteered to stage a play of Saubhagya Laxmi at 3 p.m. at Damodar Thackersy Hall.

DUFFERIN OLD CADETS ASSOCIATION: The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Dufferin Old Cadets Association will be held in the Banquetting Room, Taj Mahal Hotel, at 6-30 p.m.

INDIA UNITED MILLS' STAFF UNION: Special general body meeting of the Union members will be held at 9.00 a.m., in Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.

SHREE PATIDAR YUVAK SONGH: Unveiling ceremony of oil paint photo of Seth Ranchoddas Jivabhai Patel (donor) by Sjt. Dahyabhai V. Patel, Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, at 5 p.m., to-day, at Mafatlal Bagh, French Bridge.

SPINDLE USE PHOHIBITION: The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India draws the attention of all manufacturers of cotton yarn that they are, under the provisions of clause 11 B of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, prohibited from employing any spindle in their undertakings for any purpose other than the spinning of cotton yarn. Consequently manufacturers who have been granted licences to import Art Silk waste, staple fibre, wood fibre, etc., may not without special sanction from the Textile Commissioner legally employ their spindles on such materials.

"Vir Jawaharlal" Forfeiture Order Cancelled

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of foreiture of the book in Gujarati entitled "Vir Jawaharlal" written by Mrs. Labhuben Mehta and published by Lakshmidas Purshottam Gandhi, Bharati Sahitya Sangh, Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANADA SAMAJ, MATUNGA will celebrate Guru Poornima (Vyasa Pooja), with Archana, Abhisheka, etc. in the morning and Prayers and Sankirtan at night at the Samaj premises, Bhuta Nivas, near King's Circle Gardens.

B. B. & C. I. Railway New Time-Table

Effective from 14th the following will be the arrival and departure timings of trains at and from Bombay Central.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Ahmedabad Passenger	6-00
Rawalpindi Express	7-00
Gujerat Mail	7.45
Rajputana Sind Mail	8-20
Kathiawar Mail	10.00
Frontier Mail	11.50
Ahmedabad Passenger	15-45
Kathiawar Express	20-20
Baroda Passenger	21-15

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Kathiawar Express	7.45
Baroda Passenger	8.25
Ahmedabad Passenger	12-10
Frontier Mail	18-10
Kathiawar Mail	18-45
Rajputana Sind Mail	20.00
Gujerat Mail	20.30
Rawalpindi Express	20.45
Ahmedabad Passenger	21- 5

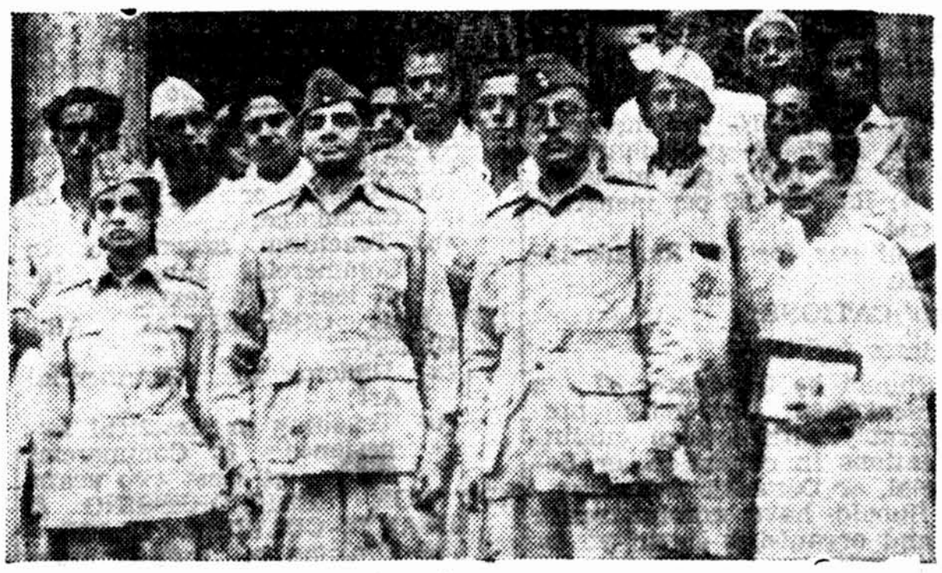
TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 14.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Flute (D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8-30 Habib Ali Khan (Been) 8-45 Programme of Gujarati Garbi geeto 9-0 R. N. Karkare 9.30 Jyotsna Bhole 11--0 Music from Film 11.45 Shab-I-Barat. 12.5 p.m. Gangubai Hangal (Vocal) 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Gururao Deshpande 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 R. N. Karkare 5.0 Habib Ali Khan (Been) 5-15 Weekly programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Instr. Solo (Violin) 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6-15 Mile Jule Gane 6.30 Rafique Ghaznavi 6-50 Mira Bai Bhajan 7-0 "Kasauti" Play in Hindustani written Hasan Azri: Featuring Air Artists: Produced by H. R. Shah 7.30 Gangubai Hangal (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 8.45 Scenes from Henry V. produced by Ben Wright and Glory Wright 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9-40 String Festival (from Delhi) 10.10

S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., replying to a reception given by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association at Vadgadi on Friday. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.



A public reception was given to Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, Minister, Azad Hind Govt., and Brigadier Ehsan Quadir of the Azad Hind Fauj at Cama Hall on Friday.

MIRCHANDANI NOT RETURNING

Corporation Has Already Advertised The Post Of Commissioner

There is no truth in the report that Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, ex-Municipal Commissioner, is returning as Municipal Commissioner.

It will be recalled that Mr. Mirchandani went on leave for six weeks on the 22nd May last, which was extended by a fortnight more. Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, was subsequently appointed as Municipal Commissioner and applications have been invited in the press to fill up the place of Mr. Modak. As far as the Municipal Corporation is concerned, the Government of Bombay, have not informed it about the return of Mr. Mirchandani as Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Mirchandani's leave expires on the 18th instant and if he was to return to duty as Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Corporation would have been informed accordingly. On the other hand, the Government of Bombay, have acknowledged the letter of the Municipal Corporation intimating that Mr. Mirchandani is reverted to Government service.

Mr. Modak is offered a high post in Planning Department by the Government of India but this also is in the embryonic stage, as either Mr. Modak must remain as Municipal Commissioner or go to the Government of India service. In which case, there will be two vacancies to fill up by the Municipal Corporation, viz: one of the Municipal Commissioner and the other of the City Engineer.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

Mr. B. V. Mody, Municipal Secretary, is going on leave from the 15th instant till the 17th proximo. Consequently, the following changes have taken place in the Municipal personnel:—

Mr. C. F. DeSouza will be acting Municipal Secretary, Mr. P. R. Mullaferoze, will act as Deputy Municipal Secretary.

Mr. U. A. Vyavaharkar, will act Assistant Secretary (Sr.) and Mr. S. V. Sorab as Assistant Secretary (Jr.).

NATIONAL BANK STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike in the National Bank of India, continues to-day. The four employees who went to work yesterday have joined the strikers to-day.

B.P.C.C. SETS UP SIX SUB-COMMITTEES

BOMBAY, Saturday

The B.P.C.C. at an urgent meeting this evening at the Congress House appointed six Sub-Committees with their office-bearers and members. It also appointed Mr. G. G. Mehta on the Constitution Sub-Committee and elected Mr. S K. Patil as its chairman. Mr. S. K. Patil was in the chair.

The six committees consist of the Labour Sub-Committee, the Khadi and Gramodyogh Committee, the Harijan Sub-Committee, the Volunteers committee, the Rashtrabasha Prachar Committee and the Gumasta Committee.

The Labour Sub-Committee consists of 31 members with Mr. Nagindas T. Master as chairman and Mr. R.D. Singh and Mr. F. M. Pinto as secretaries. The Khadi and Gramodyogh Committee has 16 members with Mr. Y. K. Parulekar as chairman and Mr. C. V. Varad and Lilaben Patel as secretaries. Sardar Pratap Singh is the chairman of the Harijan Sub-Committee and Mr. Shanti Shah and Mr. T. H. Sonavane are its secretaries. There are 33 member in this Committee. The Volunteers fCommittee has a total of 22 members on it and the office-bearers are Mr. K. L. Borkar, chairman and Mr. V. R. Tulla and Deviben Dalal, secretaries. The Rastrabasha Prachar Committee consists of 20 members with Dr. D. D. Sathye as its chairman and Mr. G. R. Kulkarni and Mr. M. Harris as the secretaries. The last committee namely the Gumasta Committee has 26 members on it and Mr. G. N. Desai is its chairman and Mr. R. K. Hardikar the secretary.

Bombay Hospitality Committee Ceases Its Activities

The Bombay Hospitality Committee, after over six years' hard and memorable work has now ceased its various activities. Some of them have been taken over by other organisations.

During the period of war and till the 31st of March 1946, when millions of troops passed through Bombay the Committee provided over 20 million meals and light refreshments to soldiers, sailors and airmen, including women services.

TOKYO, July 12 (U.P.A.): All work in the composing room of the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun stopped today when more than 500 compositors and other members of the Mechanical Department struck.

BOMBAY—KARACHI IN 24 HOURS

New Chord Line To Shorten Distance By 400 Miles

KARACHI, July 13 (A.P.I.): It is learned that the estimates of the direct Sind-Bombay railway line have been worked out and the project will cost eight crores of rupees. It is proposed to use Diesel oil engines on this line as most of its length will run through the desert of Cutch. The construction work is expected to be undertaken from Atril 1947. A big workshop will be started at Hyderabad where the American authorities had established wagon assemblage plant during the war. A labour colony is expected to be established at Badin.

The project when completed will reduce the distance of 999 miles between Karachi and Bombay to about 600 miles and the journey which at present takes 50 hours will be made within 24 hours.

HEAT STROKE DEATH ROLL MOUNTS IN SIND

KARACHI, July 13 (A.P.I.): Six more persons died due to heat stroke earlier in the week, according to reports reaching Karachi from Larkana and other places. A prisoner died in the subjail at Larkana, while at Dadu a shepherd received the heat stroke while in the open field.

Br. Sailors Drowned In Marmugao Harbour

MARGAO, July 13 (A.P.I.): The bodies of two sailors of a British merchantman anchored in Marmugao Harbour, believed drowned on the night of July five, have been found and buried by the port authorities.

DUTCH THWART 'JAVA' RICE' IMPORT PLANS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, July 13.

The Dutch are still obstructing India—getting Indonesian rice. The Dutch it appears have no objection now to Java rice being shipped to this country provided the Government of India were to give them unqualified assurance that it would supply rice and wheat to other parts of Indonesia if it were required there. The Dutch have made it plain that islands like Sumatra and Bali are in short supplies with regard to wheat and rice. This position is obviously unacceptable to India which wants rice to consume and not to replace. And yet Indian troops are still used to re-establish Dutch rule in Java.

CASE OF STABBING AT DARIYAPUR

AHMEDABAD, July 13, (API): The day passed of peacefully in Ahmedabad today except for an incident of stabbing which occurred in Dariyapur area in the evening. Twenty-four hours' curfew was immediately imposed within 100 yards of the place of the incident.

15 PERSONS ROUNDED UP

The district magistrate of Ahmedabad Mr. Barve, accompanied by the Peace Committee, proceeded to the place where a case of stabbing took place today and appealed to the people to remain peaceful. The police rounded up about 15 persons from the place of stabbing.

2,450 ARRESTED UPTODATE

The total number of arrests since rioting started for various offences exceeds 2,450.

Ahmedabad Not Yet Normal

AHMEDABAD, July 13, (A.P.I.): No incidents were reported for the last 48 hours from any part of the city which now remains peaceful. Though activities have started the city has not yet returned to normal. All the principal markets are still not functioning.

The District Magistrate has extended the period of curfew by another seven days which is in force from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. and the ban on meetings and processions has been extended for a fortnight.

ACCIDENTAL SHOTS FIRED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 13, (A.P.I.): Four accidental shots are reported to have been fired at four different places in the city by armed police posted at strategic points. One police constable hurt himself seriously by the firing. At the other three places, the shots were fired in the air and caused no injury.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—(1) Boys, girls, other artistes to act in films, educated, cultured; (2) Progressive, forceful writers; (3) Cameramen, (4) Director of modern and folk music; (5) Director of popular dance; (6) Production manager well acquainted with Calcutta; (7) Asstt. Director, possessing good technical experience. Prospects for capable men. New blood welcome. Respectable and sound concern. Apply with full particulars, artistes with photos, in confidence, to Box No. 2723, "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL

Drinking water may be sterilised quickly and effectively by dissolving one tablet of Halazone-Boots in each quart. Obtainable from your chemist at fourteen annas per bottle of 100 tablets. (7670)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. (9425)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Macleans Toothpastes, Boneradiol, Saccharine Tablets, Elixir Lactopeptine, Saccotin, Aludrox, and Sherleys preparations such as Lactol, Lintox, mouthwash, Sulpho, Wormpowders now available at Marshall & Co. (Chemists) Hornby Road, Bombay. (2796)

Homoeopathy, Ayurvedic Unani Degrees by Post. Prospectus free, Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot. 2577

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries, Dacca. (2699)

Wanted Agents to sell shares of a well established Engineering Company on lucrative terms. Apply:—H. P. Bose & Bros. 25, Swallow Lane Calcutta. 8415

Wanted Agents or Wholesale Dealers. Please apply for terms, conditions and samples to the Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40|41, Tantibazar, Dacca (Bengal). (2735)

Wanted, Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (2775)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

"Concord" weekly specially started for communal harmony. For free copy write, Manager, 12, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, or Bombay Representative Warden Road, Bombay 26. (2688)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted Touring tent cinema set complete for hire or sale write in detail to: Raj—46, Kallanguthu St., Salem (S. I.). (2720)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalyur M. SRINIVASASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O. Madras.

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Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city & town.

Write for samples, agency terms and appointment letters.

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(K. P.) CAWNPORE.

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DIRECTIONS
Contains Monthly and Weekly forecasts on YOUR Finance, Profession, Marriage, Health and Home for the rest of this year.
Send YOUR Date of Birth to-day
FEES Rs. 2 BY M.O. or V.P.
Prof.. SEKHAR
ELLORE

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Directorate General of Resettlement & Employment.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitable women candidates for the following posts under the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Department of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi:—

(a) One post of Deputy Director of Resettlement & Employment;
(b) One post of Woman Officer (Training);
(c) One post of Principal for each Training Centre;
(d) Four posts of Supervisors for each Training Centre; and
(e) Twenty posts of Demonstrators for each Training Centre.

These posts have been sanctioned in connection with the training and resettlement of ex-Service women. Training will be given in training centres to be set up for the purpose in Commercial, Domestic and miscellaneous professional and semi-professional occupations.

PAY:
For (a) Rs. 1,000/- per mensem;
For (b) Rs. 725/- per mensem;
For (c) Rs. 600/- per mensem;
For (d) Rs. 200-250 per mensem; and
Scale of pay for (e) Rs. 100-10-120.

QUALIFICATIONS:
Candidates for (a)—
(1) Should be Graduates of a recognised University preferably with foreign qualifications in education, or Social, or Domestic Sciences;
(2) Should have administrative and organising capacity; &
(3) Should have contacts with Employers' and Women's organizations.

Candidates for (b)—
(1) Should be Graduates of a recognised University preferably with foreign qualifications in education, or Social or Domestic Sciences;
(2) Should have administrative and organising capacity; &
(3) Should have experience in administration and inspection of large training institutions for women.

Candidates for (c)—
(1) & (2) As for (b) above.
(3) Should have experience in organising or running large training institutions for women.

Candidates for (d)—
Should be Graduates in Domestic Science, Commerce or Social Science of a recognised University. They should also have at least three years' teaching experience in Commercial, Domestic or miscellaneous professional and semi-professional occupations.

Candidates for (e)
Should have qualifications classified as below:—

(I) FOR COOKING & CONFECTIONERY CLASS.—
(a) Diploma in Cooking & Confectionery;
(b) Teaching experience in cooking & confectionery for at least two years.

(II) FOR CUTTING & TAILORING CLASSES.—
(a) Diploma in Cutting & Tailoring;
(b) Teaching experience in cutting & tailoring trades for at least two years.

(III) FOR TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, COMMERCIAL & CLERICAL CLASSES.—
(a) Degree or Diploma in Commerce;
(b) Teaching experience in Commercial subjects for at least two years.

(IV) FOR COMMERCIAL ART CLASS.—
(a) Diploma in Commercial Art;
(b) Teaching or practical experience in Commercial Art for at least two years.

(V) FOR HAIR-DRESSING & BEAUTY-CULTURE CLASS.—
(a) Diploma in Hair-Dressing preferred;
(b) Practical experience as Hair-Dresser & Beauty-Culturist for at least two years.

DURATION OF POSTS:
The duration of the scheme is two years but all appointments will, in the first instance, be made for a period of six months only.

Applications should reach the Manager, Central Employment Exchange, Department of Labour, Government of India, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi, not later than 31ST July, 1946.

Candidates called for interview are expected to meet their own travelling expenses. Selected candidates will be required to join duty immediately. 8869

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RANJIT'S

Successful Social

DHARTI

MUMTAZ SHANTI, TRILOK KAPOOR,
PADMA BANNERJI
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sun. Matinee 1-15
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

SHOWING TO CAPACITY HOUSES

SOBHAGYA PICTURES: PRAKASH Production

ZAMIN ASMAN

Direction: DWARKA KHOSLA.
Starring: JEEVAN, RANJANA, KUSUM DESHPANDE

Music: KAMAL DASGUPTA
Matinee on Sunday at 1 P.M.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON

Ad. Booking 10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6 P.M.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

NEWS FROM CITY MARKET

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 13.

The local cotton market remains quiet with Bears in a comfortable position as the Government of India has not announced its future control policy and floor as well as ceiling prices.

The new crop is quoted privately at a good premium and present sellers are in a position to transfer their sales to new crop at higher levels without running any risk.

Thus when the contract market gives Bears upperhand the position of ready cotton is quite different. There had been active demand for actual cotton both from mills and millstores.

This explains the present disparity between forward and ready cotton quotations and the fact remains that Indian cotton is very cheap and we strongly advise mills to secure their needs.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 473/- for September delivery and declined at Rs. 472/- under scattered selling. At this level there was some buying and September delivery improved at Rs. 473/12 and steadied at Rs. 473/4.

The market improved at Rs. 417/12 for September and closed at 2 p.m. as under

I.C.C. July	.....	463	0	0
I.C.C. Sept	.....	474	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 13.

The Bullion Market was quietly steady with a moderate business. The market is now assuming normal state with reduced speculative interest.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 160/- and declined at Rs. 159/- under moderate selling and steadied at Rs. 159-9-0. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 159/2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 92/8 and declined at Rs. 92/2 but rallied at Rs. 92/10 and afterwards steadied at Rs. 92/5. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 92/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 65/8.

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 13.

To-day being a "Jain Holiday" the Produce Market remained closed.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1602 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY July 12.

	High	Low	Close
I C C July	464	457	462/12
I C C Sept.	473/12	467	472/12
Karachi July	50/10/9	50/4	50/9/3

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations at 2 p. m.

BOMBAY, July 13.

Tata Ordinary 583. Tata Deferred 3295. Indian Iron 69. Steel Corpn. of Bengal 61/12. Bombay Dyeing 2770. Central India 490. Century 1200. Gokak 408/12. Kohinoor 956/4. Simplex 451. Andhra Valley 2067/8. Tata Hydro 240. Tata Power 2170. Associated Cement 261/8. Belapur 336/4. Bombay Burma (Old) 777/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK July 12.

July	34.03+23
October	34.23+25
October Highest	34.24+26
October Lowest	33.45—53
December	34.39+29
January	34.39+28
March	34.38+26
May	34.17+11
Middling Spot	34.85+29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	34.09+31
October	34.25+27
December	34.44—30
March	34.42+25
May	34.37+28
Middling Spot	34.20+25

NEW YORK COTTON
NOON CALL

July	unquoted
October	33.84
December	34.01

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamhsedpur during the month of June 1946 was:—

		Tons
Pig Iron		86,000
Steel Ingots		88,100
FINISHED STEEL		
Semis for sale	11,700	
Finished	49,600	61,300

RESERVE BANK NEW DEPUTY GOVERNOR

NEW DELHI, July 12 (A.P.I.): A press note says that it is notified for general information that Mr. M. G. Mehkri assumed charge of the appointment of Deputy Governor of the Reseve Bank of India on July 8, 1946.

Hidayatullah's Latest

Will Demand New Elections If Ministry Is Defeated

KARACHI, July 12, (A.P.I.): A demand for new elections to the Sind Assembly was made by the Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who in a press interview on the ministerial developments today said "we are calling the Assembly in September and if we are defeated we want new elections and a verdict from the country".

He reiterated his views that in the interests of Sind there should be a solid and strong party if any ministry were to do good work and said "but breaking of ministries is the bane of Sind politics".

The Premier added "in any democratic country if there is no single party strong enough to run the Government there are re-elections and there should be re-elections in Sind also".

HERE RASPUTIN MADE LOVE

Czarist Vessel Bought By Karachi Firm

KARACHI, July 12, (O.P.I.): A 2,000-ton vessel, A. S. 'Virginia', on board of which Rasputin, the Russian monk, at one time made overtures to the Russian Princess, has been acquired by the Karachi Steam Navigation Company.

Built at Antwerp in 1904 on order of the Czar of Russia and especially fitted out for luxury cruise, the vessel is 265 feet long and 36 feet broad. The walls, floor and ceilings of the cabins and smoking saloons are carpeted with velvet, said to have been selected by the Czarina.

The vessel has changed ownership and name for the third time; it was operating in Panama Canal before war and was laid up in Karachi harbour during the hostilities. It is now being repaired and made seaworthy for luxury cruises along the Indian coast.

23 INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

INDORE, July 12, (A.P.I.): Twenty-three persons were injured in a motor accident this afternoon while coming from Mhow to Indore.

While negotiating a curve near Bijalpur at high speed, it is stated the driver lost control and bus went hurtling into a ditch fifteen feet below.

The condition of five of the injured is stated to be precarious.

German Communications Men Help British Demob

RHINE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, (Reuter).

Former Wehrmacht Luftwaft and German reichpost personnel are now being trained by Royal Signals troops in the use of British radio and line equipment which is being used in increasing quantity to speed up communications in the British zone

Several hundred students have already been trained in special schools in the use of the "broad band" system by which two hundred people can speak at the same time on one cable each through the medium of a five millimetre thick wire.

When the German courses are completed they will be capable of relieving British soldiers at most communications centres. Eventually when most have been trained in British methods of installations and serving of equipment very few Royal Signals men will be required and demobilisation will be greatly assisted in many of the technical branches

Soviet Tactics In Paris

PARIS, July 12, (APA): Russia blocked steps for the immediate economic unification of Germany at the Foreign Ministers' Council, an American source said today by asking for time to study the future of the Saar Basin

American Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who yesterday said the United States was ready to go ahead with the economic merger of zone favourable to economic unity, proposed that the Berlin Control Council be instructed immediately to set up the machinery for such a merger.

He made this proposal, an American source said, after a conciliatory French statement, in which Foreign Minister Georges Bidault stated that the Saar should be excluded from such measures and fully incorporated in the French economy

Byrnes' proposal was tabled, haps for rediscussion later in the afternoon, and the Amrican statesmen then suggested the sessioner take up Austria

Molotov then suggested that the Deputy Foreign Ministers be instructed to begin work on an Austrian Treaty after they had finished the drafts of the pacts with other former belligerents.

Mr. S. K. Patil was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Merchants' Association (Grain Dealers) on Saturday. Sardar presided.

Paris Parleys End; But Deadlock Goes On

'Big Four' Ministers Leave To Meet Again

PARIS, July 12, (Reuter): With the words "We shall meet again at the Peace Conference", the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in Paris tonight brought to an end the third session of the 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers which began on June 15.

After the two meetings today—one at noon and another in the late afternoon lasting until after 9 p. m.—the Ministers parted with the deadlock over Germany and Austria still unbroken and the decision to leave to the Peace Conference all outstanding drafts of the five European peace treaties.

Mr. Bevin, who used the morning session to repeat his warning of the need for economic co-operation in Germany, tonight demanded an early definition of German assets in Austria to which the Russian occupation authorities recently registered a formal claim.

The Russian Foreign Minister Molotov opposed this request as he did another proposal to entrust the deputies with the spade work on the Austrian problem. He also "vetoed" an attempt to agree on machinery for centralisation of the administration in Germany.

No arrangements for a thorough discussion of the treaty with Austria had been agreed upon when the conference finally broke up, though the ministers were thought to be near agreement on this point after the morning meeting.

As Mr. Bevin told the Ministers this morning the British Government is now to give urgent and careful consideration to Mr. Byrnes' offer for an "economic" merger of the United States zone in Germany with any or all other zones.

The offer came as a surprise to the British and was not the result of prior consultations, it was authoritatively stated in British Delegation circles.

The Ministers today put their final seal of approval on draft texts of the clauses as well as on the simultaneous 'Big Four' declaration pledging them to settle final disposal of the Italian African territories within a year of the treaty coming into force.

President Truman's private airplane "Sacred Cow" was tonight standing by in readiness to fly Mr. Byrnes back to Washington from which he has been absent since June 13.

NAVIGATION ON DANUBE

The British Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin, told the 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers earlier in the night that there was still to be settled the question of freedom of navigation on the Danube and eight other minor economic clauses of the five draft treaties with former enemy satellite nations and he presumed that they would now go before the 21 Nation Peace Conference. He emphasised that he had instructions from his Government that until these questions had been settled Britain would not participate in the signing of the peace treaties.

The Foreign Ministers then agreed that the nine outstanding questions mentioned by Mr. Bevin should be included in the drafts sent to the 21 Nation Peace Conference.

Although agreeing that the draft treaties with the five former enemy satellite nations should go forward to the Peace Conference, the Foreign Ministers tonight stipulated that the deputies should work on the said drafts until Wednesday at the latest.

Agreement was reached by the Foreign Ministers to divide the surplus Italian Naval units between Yugoslavia and Greece. Greece will receive 7,500 tons of shipping including one cruiser. Yugoslavia will get 5,000 tons, 3,000 tons of which represents fighting ships.

Killed Sister To Save "Family Honour"

CAIRO, (Reuter).

The age-old plea of "family honour" was given by Abul Henein Arafat, 32-year old fisherman on being arrested after stabbing his sister to death in a street at Gheit el Enab.

The sister, who was married to a fisherman was found by the police in a house of ill-repute and sent to hospital.

BOMB EXPLODES IN TRIESTE RESTAURANT

TRIESTE, July 12, (Reuter): Six persons were seriously wounded when a bomb exploded in a restaurant in Trieste late this evening.

INDIA SPEAKS!

6th WEEK OF CROWDS!

CENTRAL

Daily 4, 7 & 10: Matinees at 1-0 on Sun. Holidays

Advance booking 10 to 12, 4 to 6

A "Famous" Release

August '42 Fine Returns As Tractor To Khandesh Village

BOMBAY, July 12 (UPI): In deference to the wishes of the villagers of Kapadne in West Khandesh District the amount of Rs. 5,000 which was realised as collective fine during the 1942 movement and is to be returned by the Government, the Government of Bombay have authorised the District Magistrate of West Khandesh to return the sum to the Chairman of the "Multi-purpose Society" of the village which is being formed mainly for utilising the amount for the purchase of a tractor for the benefit of the villagers in general.

JERUSALEM, July 12 (Reuter): All the British forces in Palestine were today ordered to carry arms and walking canes, when off duty.

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(1)

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IN EDITING ROOMS

Directed by
D. D. KASHYAP

(2)

"Mohan"

A SOCIAL NEARING COMPLETION

Directed by
ANADI NATH BANERJEE

(3)

"Mera Sohag"

ON THE SETS

Directed by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

(4)

?

(A Marathi Social Comedy)

Directed by
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* * *

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Close Contest In Behar

Polling For Constituent Assembly On July 22

PATNA, July 12, (A.P.I.): One hundred and fourteen nomination papers —19 Muslim and 95 General—have been filed with Mr. Raghunath Prasad, the Returning Officer, for election to the Constituent Assembly from Bihar.

Bihar will elect 36 members including 5 Muslims The Congress, it is understood, is contesting 28 seats leaving the remaining 3 General seats for Independent candidates. The polling will take place on July 22.

Among those who have filed their nomination papers for general seats are Dr Rajendra Prasad, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and Srikrishna Sinha.

Mr. Abdul Quayum Ansari, P.W.D. Minister and Momin leader has also filed his nomination paper

15 Withdraw From Constituent Assembly Elections In Orissa

CUTTACK, July 12 (A.P.I.): Of the 42 candidates who had filed their nomination papers for election to the Constituent Assembly from Orissa, 15 have withdrawn.

The Election will take place on July 17 at a special session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly for the purpose.

Lathi Charge On Madras Processionists

Premier's Assurance To Strike Leaders

MADRAS, July 12, (U.P.I.): Workers of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, numbering about 2,000, including a large number of women workers, who are on strike took out a procession this morning to the Government Secretariat. 'En route' to the Secretariat the procession was obstructed by the police on the ground that it was an unauthorised procession since there is a ban on taking out processions without licence in the city On the processionists remaining adamant, the police resorted to a mild lathi charge, with a view to disperse the procession. As a result of the lathi-charge some persons received slight injuries.

The processionists who broke themselves into several groups, following police obstruction, however, reached the Secretariat later and made demonstrations there.

The Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam, met the leaders of the Workers' Union and advised them not to take out such unauthorised processions but to make their representations in a disciplined manner through proper channels. He promised to look into the workers' grievances regarding the supply of rations.

Rajaji Sevak Sangh

VIRUDHUNAGAR, July 11, (API): An association styled "Rajaji Sevak Sangh" has been formed here with Mr. Ramaswami Thevar as President The organisers state that the object of the Sangh will be to correctly interpret the ideas of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to the public and to counter what they call "mischievous and malicious propaganda against him".

Palme Dutt Down With Malaria

LAHORE, July 12, (API): Mr. Rajni Palme Dutt, the Communist Leader who arrived here about eight days ago on his way to Kashmir, is suffering from an attack of Malaria.

He expects to be well enongh to proceed to Kashmir on July 15.

New Madras M.L.A.

MADANAPALLE, July 12, (A.P.I.): Mr. T. N. Viswanatha Reddi, Congress Independent, having withdrawn his candidature, Mr. R. Nathamuni Redddi (Congress candidate) selected by the Central Parliamentary Board has been declared elected unopposed from the Madanapalle Division in the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi.

Houses Collapse In Benares

BENARES, July 12 (API): As a result of heavy rains of the last night a number of old buildings and structures have collapsed in the city. No casualties have however been reported.

Two persons sleeping on the bank of Ganges were carried away by a strong current as a result of a sudden rise in the river level One of them was rescued but there is no trace of the other.

'ULSTER' IN DUTCH EAST INDIES?

Van Mook's Move To Isolate Indonesians

BATAVIA, July 12. (Reuter): Representatives of about one-third of the population of the Netherlands East Indies from some two-thirds of the Netherlands East Indies territories are to meet at Malino, a hill resort near MacAssar in Celebes, on Monday to discuss with doctor Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, and advisers regarding the future of the Netherlands East Indies, cables Noel Buckley, Reuter's Correspondent.

The conference may coincide with formal return to Dutch rule of the territories represented (all except Java and Sumatra) which is expected very soon.

Theoretically, the British Commander of the Allied Forces in the Netherlands East Indies is the supreme authority in the Netherlands East Indies since the Japanese surrender, but in effect, territories other than Java and Sumatra have been Dutch controlled for many months, so that the expected transfer is to a great extent a formality.

A Gurkha battalion has moved into the Palembang area of Sumatra to take over an oilfield from the Japanese, the Allied forces Netherlands East Indies Headquarters spokesman said. Approximately 10,000 Japanese remain in Sumatra.

MONGOLIAN REPUBLICS TO JOIN U. N. O.

LONDON, July 13. (U.P.I.): Russia is prepared to support the Mongolian Peoples' Republics' claim for admission to the United Nations, it is learnt.

Dr. Lemin, Moscow Radio commentator, speaking in English yesterday said that "the contribution which the Mongolian Peoples' Republic made in the fight against the Japanese aggressor fully warrants its admission to the United Nations.

"It is to be hoped that the application which the Government of the Peoples' Republic has made to the UNO will be favourably received."

Dr. Lemin was broadcasting on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Peoples' Revolution of 1921.

That the Mongolian Republics' entry into the United Nations will strengthen the struggle of all colonial peoples for freedom is the general comment in the Pro-Soviet circles in London.

NINE-CRORE RESERVOIR FOR MYSORE

BANGALORE, July 12 (A.P.I.): The construction of a reservoir costing about 9 crores of Rupees at Lakkavalli, on the Bhadra River, about 150 miles from Bangalore, will shortly be taken up by the Mysore Government, it is learnt.

The Project, which will be the biggest in the state so far, is expected to bring under wet cultivation about 180,000 acres of fallow and arid land. The dam to be constructed will be one mile long and 180 feet in height, the channel passing through a tunnel three miles long through a range of hills.

In this connection, it is understood the Mysore Government propose to send two state engineers to the United States to study the modern methods of construction.

Why Discriminating Procedure For Jews?

JERUSALEM, July 12. (Reuter): The Palestine Arab Higher Committee in a note to Lieutenant General Sir Allan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, to-day urged that Jewish Agency leaders and leaders of other Zionist organisations 'who have been aiding and supporting Haganah, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang" should be brought to trial before military courts.

"Under the defence ordinance and the emergency regulations", today's Arab note stated," it may be appropriate to arrest some of the members of the Jewish Agency and accord them special treatment, but the Arab Higher Committee is unable to understand why the arrested members are not being brought to trial before competent military courts when hundreds of Arabs were tried by military courts in 1936 and are now languishing in Palestine prisons."

Chinese Democrat Murdered

NANKING, July 13, (Reuter): Lin Kung Po, Executive member of the Democratic League, was assassinated in Kumming today, according to the China Central News Agency. He was shot in the stomach while stepping off a bus.

Lin Kung Po was trained as a barrister in the U. S

CONGRESS DELEGATION FOR CEYLON

Aney Welcomes Working Committee Decision

MADRAS, July 12. (A.P.I.): That the Indian community in Ceylon welcomed the decision of the Congress Working Committee to send a delegation to the Island as an earnest of the Committee's desire in taking up the work of investigation and negotiation with the authorities concerned at an early date, was the view expressed by Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's Agent in Ceylon, in a press interview this morning before his departure for Nagpur.

Mr. Aney said that the Indians in Ceylon had every hope that the labours of the Congress Delegation would ease the situation and bring about a speedy settlement of the problem.

Thana School-Board Members Re-Elected

(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU, July 11: All the 15 members of the Thana District School-Board who had tendered their resignations last February, were again re-elected as members of the said board. All of them were returned unopposed. It will be recalled that all these members resigned as a protest against the attitude of the then government in as much as the government refused to bear the whole cost on account of dearness allowance granted to the teachers. The members of the school-Board registered their sympathy for the primary teachers by tendering their resignations.

New Chief For Thana Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. Shamrao Patil of Bordi was elected unanimously as the President of the Thana District Congress Committee. Mr. Patil is the youngest president of the Thana District Congress Committee. He has worked as a Secretary of the said Congress Committee for the last several years. It is understood that Mr. Patil desires to set up a machinery of social workers of the district with a view to helping the Government in their attempt to erradicate corruption.

Mexico Has No Comment On New York Price Of Mexican Silver

MEXICO CITY, July 13. (U.P.A.): The Bank of Mexico, which controls the export flow of Mexican silver, today made no comment on the New York price rise and silver dealers said they thought it may go even higher than the new level.

Officially, the Mexican silver peso is still pegged at 1.20 paper pesos on the basis of silver at 71.11 U. S. cents an ounce. Actually, silver pesos are being sold on unlicensed markets by speculators at 1.35 to 1.40 paper pesos.

U. S. Economy Needs No Price Controls

BOSTON, July 12. (U.P.A.): Mr. William K. Jackson, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, today said that the trends following President Truman's veto of the OPA extension bill prove that the nation's economy can survive without price controls.

Jackson said the veto gave the American people a chance to see for themselves that the "scare predictions" of what would happen without price control were not true.

BONUS FOR WHEAT AND CORN

WASHINGTON, July 12. (U.P.A.): The Senate Agricultural Committee today approved a bill to pay a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between January 1st, 1945 and April 18, 1946, before the Government bonus plan became effective.

Peruvian Government Freezes All Gold Deposits

LIMA Peru, July 12. (U.P.A.): The Peruvian Government today froze all gold and foreign exchange deposits in Peruvian banks and the owners were ordered to deliver them to the Central Reserve Bank, Peru, which will pay for them in Peruvian currency at the official gold price and exchange rates.

The violators are liable to severe penalties including seizure of any hidden gold and fines amounting to ten times the value of the gold. Only gold in jewels is exempt from the order.

The official reasons for the move were firstly, to increase available foreign exchange to pay for vital purchases abroad such as wheat and other commodities; and secondly to prevent direct gold sale abroad so as to increase the Central Reserve Bank's gold holdings in order to forestall monetary inflation by adequately backing the national currency.

MORE INDIANS ARRESTED IN DURBAN

Umgeni Road Vacant Land Not To Be Reoccupied For Moral Reasons

DURBAN, July 13. (Reuter): Indian passive resisters decided today not to re-occupy the vacant land in Umgeni Road on which 10 Indians were arrested last night.

The Passive Resistance Council says it was disclosed today that this land was leased by the Corporation to Saint Joseph's Youth Club as sports ground and the passive resistance movement does not wish to interfere in any way with the land property in use. The movement is directed solely against exclusion of Indians from unoccupied, state or corporation property.

Eleven Indians led by Mrs. R. Docrat again occupied the Gale Street site tonight. They were arrested and taken to the police station.

S. A. WHITES' ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

DURBAN, July 12. (U.P.A.): The Joint Wards Committee to-day sent a letter to United States Congressmen and British Members of Parliament regarding the "false and malicious" agitation by South African Indians on the Indian Act, adding that if the aspirations of certain Indians are not checked, they would soon become the principal landlords in Natal which the European population will not tolerate.

The letter also alleged that most South African Indians, descendants of indentured sugar workers, are being used by ambitious politically minded Indian agitators to dominate Natal and eventually the whole Union.

India, the letter declared, was trying to Indianise the East Coast of Africa and events in Mauritius, Tanganyika and Kenya proved that where large numbers of Indians settled the European population eventually disappeared.

11 PASSIVE RESISTERS CONVICTED

DURBAN, July 13, (Reuter): The 11 Indian passive resisters led by Mrs. R. Docrat, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of trespassing on the Corporation ground at the intersection of Gale Street and Umbilo Road, were found guilty by the magistrates of the court today

Two, who had previous convictions were each sentenced £5 or three months' imprisonment, and the remaining nine to £2 or one month.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN CABINET FORMED

Major Political Parties Succeed In Levelling Differences

ROME July 13 (APA). Italy's major political parties succeeded late last night in levelling their differences and in assigning portfolios for the country's first Republic Cabinet

Not all the men to fill the posts, however are yet designated by their parties Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democratic Party Leader who was asked 10 days ago by President Enrico de Nicola to form a new Government, retained the Presidency of Council of Ministers and also took over the Ministry of the Interior His party also received six other portfolios

De Gasperi also will retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs until the signing of the peace when it will be assumed by Socialist Leader Pietro Nenni, who till them will serve as Minister without portfolio

FILM ON STALIN'S LIFE

LONDON, July 12, (U.P.I.): "The Oath", the first major attempt at film-portrayal of Stalin as a strategist and leader of the Soviet State is to be released shortly, says the Moscow Radio.

The title refers to the oath taken by Stalin at the bier of Lenin 22 years ago The main idea of the film is to show that the oath taken by Stalin in 1924 has become the under-lying programme of the Bolshevik Party and the basis of Soviet life as a whole.

The scenario was completed during the war and some of it under great difficulties in the freezing winter of 1944.

The title role of Stalin is played by the Stalin Prize winner Golovany.

FRENCH UNION

PARIS, July 12, (A.P.I.): France and her Empire shall be named the "French Union," the Constituent Assembly's Constitution Committee voted to recommend today.

Besides the homeland, called the "Metropole," other parts of the French Union would be divided into four classifications—Associate States, Confederate States, Autonomous Territories and Assimilated Territories with different degrees of self-rule.

Another Front Against Constituent Assembly?

PRINCES' BID TO WRIGGLE OUT OF COMMITMENTS

New Line Being Chalked Out At Bhopal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 13.

The princes are the latest entrants in the field to sabotage the Constituent Assembly plan I learn. They are meeting at Bhopal this week-end to assert that they also are not committed to anyhing beyond attending the Constituent Assembly through the Negotiation Committee and that any decisions reached by that Committee are subject to acceptance by themselves.

The Princes like the Sikhs are now demanding that issues affecting them should require for decision a majority assent of states representatives present and voting. Presumably htey are not trusting their own nominees. The princes further urge that decisions of the Constituent Assembly shall not be binding on any state unless it ratifies them.

ONE WAY VETO.

The question asked here is why should the princes nominees be permitted to enter the Constituent Assembly and influence its decisions when those decisions would not be binding on the Princes. In fact this attitude of the Princes has been the main hurdle in way of co-ordination between British India and Indian States. The states it may be recalled have been demanding a voice in the formulative stage of British India policies without conceding to their own representatives the right to commit them to those policies

That the states representatives to the Constituent Assembly shall be nominees of Indian States is the old demand which has been reiterated and so far conceded by the British Government. What has become of Wavell's pledge to States subjects that Britain will protest their interests is not yet known. Notwithstanding emphatic refusal by the British Cabinent Mission to the Princes' demand for separate States —Rajasthan—the princes still talk of forming their own separate groups which will have direct relations with Union Centre.

BLEAK PROSPECTS

The situation of the Constituent Assembly today therefore is this. The Congress as asserted by its President Nehru is committed to nothing except attending Constituent Assembly. The Congress however does not say that the decisions of Constitution making body hall not be binding on it. The Princes on the other hand say that not only they are not committed to the British plan but even decisions reached by Constituent Assembly shall not be binding on them. Sikhs the third element constituting the Constituent Assembly though seeking elections to that body are definitely out to boycott that body. Fourth element Muslim League though it has accepted plan is meeting again to reconsider its decision unless the British Government meantime were to reassure it that the plan 'vis-a-vis' compulsory grouping and limited sovereignty Constituent Assembly stands in terms of Cabinet Mission's own explanation. In the absence of such assurance the Muslim League might participate in Constituent Assembly without committing itself beyond attending that body. Prospects of Constituent Assembly therefore look pretty bleak.

to 100 million Mussalmans and to vilify their greatest and national organisation (Muslim League). Saint Simon and Karl Marx must be howling from their graves at this new hy-brid off-shoot of their economic theories which are being used to their own ends by Hindu capitalists of the Congress.

"Pandit Nehru's somersaults are perhaps among the greatest tragedies of modern India. His dynamic personality should have gone to help his country regain freedom and social justice, but instead he has thrown his weight on the side of turmoil, camouflage and black-mailing. He has celebrated his presidential election by giving a most fantastic interpretation of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16. Every one knows that the Mission has sought to confine the functions of the Central Government to three subjects, namely, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications. The Muslims have never accepted this position willingly. They are out for complete separation and sovereign independent Pakistan State and it is only for the sake of a compromise that they have agreed to consider a centre in the context of the Cabinet Mission's statement. It is obvious that they can never agree to any interference in other subjects in which the group-units would be completely sovereign.

"Industries of all types, heavy or light, whether allied to defence or not, in fact the entire economic direction in internal and external trade, foreign exchange, central banking, etc., must rest completely with the group administrations and the Centre would not have any say whatsoever in these matters. Certainly, there will be some co-ordination somewhere, but it will be the result of an agreement between two or three autonomous units and not a matter of constitutional obligation to be devised beforehand Muslim masses have long been exploited by more blood-suckers of other communities. They are now determined to fashion their economic life in their way and nothing under the sun would deter them from achieving this end.

CONGRESS NOMINEES FROM MADRAS

List Of 45 Approved By Legislature Party

MADRAS, July 13, (A.P.I.): The Madras Congress Legislaure Party at its meeting which was resumed this morning under the presidentship of Mr. T. Prakasam, approved by an overwhelming majority the selection of 45 names, including those recommended by the Congress High Command, for election to the Constituent Assembly.

The motion by Mr. Kaleswara Rao that the list be referred to a Committee consisting of the leader of the party, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the four provincial Congress Presidents was defeated.

The following is the approved list:—

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sir N. Gopalswami Iyengar, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Mr. K. Santanam, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Srimathi Kamaladevi, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Mr. S. H. Prater, M.L.A. (Bombay), representing Anglo-Indian, Mr. T. J. M. Wilson, Rev. Fr. Jerome D'Souza, Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai, Mr. P. M. Velayudhapani, Mr. P. Kakkan, Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan, Mr. B. Govind Das, Mr. V. Kesava Rao, Mr. S. Nagappa, The Rajah of Bobbili, Kumararajah, Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Mr. Kunhirama Menon, Mr. H. Sitharama Reddi, Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Mr. B. Gopal Reddi, Mr. K. Chandra Mouli, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Srimathi Durga Bai, Mr. P. L. N. Raju, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. N. G. Ranga, Mr. M. Anantasayanath Iyengar, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Mr. C. Subramanian of Coimbatore, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, Mr. M. C. Veerabahu Pillai, Mr. C. Perumal Swami Reddiar, Mr. L. Krishnanswami Bharathi, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai and Dr. Subramaniam of Srirangam.

MAMDOT'S TIRADE AGAINST NEHRU

Congress Interpretation Of Long-term Plan Disputed

LAHORE, July 13 (API): The Nawab of Mamdot, President, Punjab Muslim League, commenting on Pandit Nehru's latest Press Conference says in a statement:

"The Congress is rapidly pushing the country into chaos and bloodshed. Its latest achievement is the resurrection of its so-called Socialist Party. Socialism everywhere and of all schools of thought has been a practical device against social and economic mal-adjustments, but in India it has unfortunately itself become an instrument of social tyranny. Evidently, the caste system has got the better of it as it did get better of religion and all humanitarian institutions in the past. The main objective of Hindu Socialism to-day is to deny the right of self-determination

Squandermania In Excelsis

IMPROVING NEW DELHI AND KEEPING IT COOL

White "Experts" In Architecture And Air Conditioning At Work

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 13

Yet another example of the Government of India's "squander mania" is exhibited by the short-term engagement of two experts—one architect and an air conditioning expert. Both were appointed on 20 guineas daily in addition to free air passage to and from U. K. The air conditioning expert in addition was paid Rs. 30,000 for writing a report on the air conditioning of the Secretariat and other buildings. Architect Scott, in addition, was paid to three guineas daily for boarding plus insurance plus kit and plus commission on works designed by him. Mr. Scott was specially engaged to design the third wing of the Government of India's Secretariat in the pre-Union Centre proposal period.

The situation has completely altered now and even the existing accommodation may be found too big by the Union Central Government. Mr. Scott presumably apprehends that a Secretariat building designed by him may never be erected and is demanding one-third per cent of the estimated cost of all his designs irrespective of the fact that they are executed or not. His demand is now under consideration here.

Meanwhile, another architect, Mr. Hicks, has been to England for five years to design civil aviation buildings. Town Planner Harkness has been here almost a year in connection with New Delhi's future development. He is still believed to be looking around New Delhi without reaching any conclusions.

And yet India is made to believe that there are financial checks on wasteful expenditure.

POLICE FIRE ON PRISONERS

Five Killed In Moulmein District Jail

RANGOON, July 13. (A.P.I.): Five convicts were killed and four were wounded in the Moulmein District Jail recently when the Police and jail staff fired on prisoners who suddenly attacked a jail party who were on a tour of inspection. U Tun Win, the jailor was killed and Victor Maung Latt, the jail Superintendent, was seriously injured and a warder was slighlty injured.

The situation was quickly brought under control. Colonel Macevoy, Inspector-General of Prisons has left for Moulmein for investigation.

NO WEDDING BY TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE

SALISBURY (England), July 13 (APA): An English vicar refused today to conduct the trans-Atlantic telephone marriage of an English girl and an American ex-Serviceman because the ceremony "was not legal in England."

Reverend F. W. White, the vicar, withdrew his services and use of the vicarage from 17-year-old Maureen Chamberlain, whom he was to have married on Monday afternoon to James Grider of Hot Springs, New Mexico.

Now, Miss Chamberlain said, the marriage may have to be conducted by an American judge on the other end of the line.

Yajee Welcomes Kidwai's Noble Act

BOMBAY, July 13, (API): Pandit Sheelbhdra Yajee, Vice President of the All India Forward Bloc, in a press statement welcomes the removal of the ban on the Forward Bloc in the United Provinces. He expresses the hope that other Congress Provinces will follow the noble example of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai" and remove the ban in their provinces without any further delay.

Pandit Yajee has instructed Mr. Ansar Harvani to take charge of the U P. Forward Bloc Office.

Frontier Province Elections To Constituent Assembly

PESHAWAR, July 13 (A. P. I.): There being only three candidates for the three seats on the Constituent Assembly from the Frontier Province all the three are expected to be elected at the next session of the N.-W. F. P. Legislative Assembly to be held on July 20. The Frontier Government have however, asked the opinion of the Government of India whether there would be any necessity for calling a session of the Assembly under the present circumstances for formal election.

(See Page 14.)

Attempt On Tito's Life?

Rome Report Denied In Washington And London

ROME, July 12, (Reuter): According to unconfirmed reports reaching Rome an attempt has been made on the life of Marshal Tito.

These reports added that Marshal Tito had been seriously wounded.

No details of the alleged incident or where it occurred are yet available. The reports, the source of which is untraceable, should be treated with the utmost reserve.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuter): The Yugoslav Ambassador, Stanoje Simic, told Reuter tonight that he had heard nothing of the alleged attempted assassination of Marshal Tito. "I hope it is not true", he said.

He had heard personally from the Marshal two or three days ago, he added, but had had not direct contact with Belgrade today.

Neither the State Department, nor the British Embassy has any news of the alleged attempt on Marshal Tito's life which was reported in unconfirmed messages reaching Rome.

WASHINGTON DENIAL "ENTIRELY FALSE"

A spokesman of the Yugoslav Embassy in London told "Reuter" today that the Rome report was "entirely false".

The report, which emanated from a right-wing news agency in Italy last night, alleged that Marshal Tito had been shot in the stomach and was seriously wounded.

But enquiries to-day in all possible sources of information threw a considerable doubt on the story.

REPORT OF INJURY TO TITO DENIED

BELGRADE, July 13. (A. P. A): The Yugoslav Ministry of Information emphatically denied to-day Rome reports that Marshal Tito had been wounded or that any attempt had been made on his life.

"Marshal Tito is in excellent health, touring Montenegro and making speeches in numerous villages," a Ministry spokesman told the A. P. A., adding "the report is ridiculous." Tito left Belgrade last Sunday for Montenegro, it was stated.

BANK OF JAPAN

Administrator Of Allied Powers' Property

TOKYO, July 12. (Reuter): At the request of the Japanese Ministry of Finance, Allied authorities today named the Bank of Japan as Administrator of the property of the Allied Powers, in succession to the Yokohama Specie Bank which is now being dissolved.

Involved in the transfer is the special property administration account administering the affairs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the National City Bank of New York, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank.

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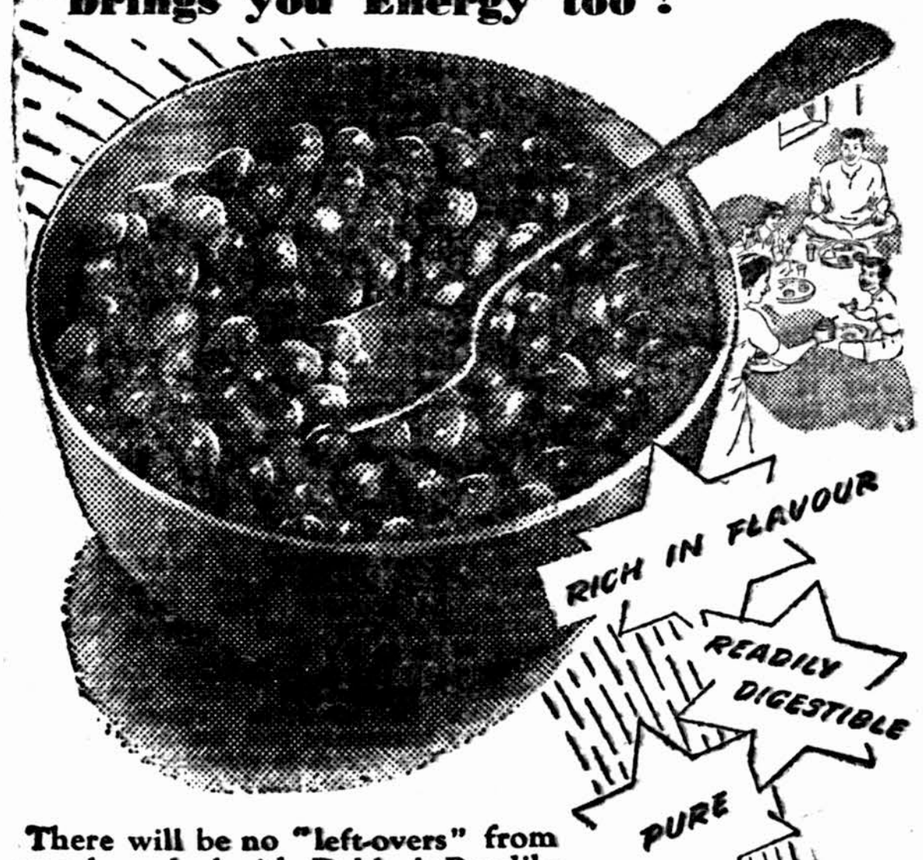

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DISAPPOINTING DISPLAYS BY INDIAN CRICKETERS. A PROBLEM UNSOLVED. STUDIED OMISSION? REVIVAL OF WIMBLEDON. SUPREMACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR BY STARS. MOB-RULE IN CALCUTTA FOOTBALL. GOALS GALORE AT CO-OPERAGE.

The class of cricket which India's representatives are exhibiting in England of late is rather disappointing. Neither in batting nor in bowling have they shown steady progress as they were expected with their gradual acclimatisation. Evidently some of them are still suffering from nerves, especially the batsmen. Otherwise how can you explain their same and hurried submission in the Yorkshire and Lancashire matches?

Only Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad have maintained their reputation—even raised them higher. Against Lancashire, the leading county, Vijay scored a grand double century—the first ever registered by an Indian batsman against an English County. Not only that, he defied all attacks from beginning to end and hit up the highest individual score of 242 at the expense of the home team —and that too under highly depressing circumstances.

A PROBLEM UNSOLVED

Any other batsman, with less grit and courage, would have meekly succumbed when Modi, Pataudi and Hazare returned to the pavilion with a short bow to the wicket. But Merchant rises to the occasion when others fail. In fact there lies his greatness. And that is why I have many a time suggested that he should not open the innings for India, because if he fails there is nobody in the team to prevent a collapse. But then the question of a good opening pair, or even another batsmen, has remained unsolved upto now. With the second Test in sight, Pat is still experimenting. Goodness knows who will take the position finally. On the other hand, Vijay is being overworked. Unless he is given sufficient rest between matches, he may go stale before long.

Similarly Vinoo is bearing the whole brunt of the attack on his able shoulders. He too may join the list of 'hors de combat' ere long, if his energy and stamina is taxed heavily in the manner it is being done. Against Lancashire he bowled 83 overs in all for his 9 wickets. This gives us some idea of the hard work he was asked to put in. Even then he managed to contribute 40 runs off his own bat and give a valuable stand to Merchant. He needs rest badly as well.

STUDIED OMISSION?

But Pataudi's headache is, who will shoulder their responsibilities, when these two successful men stand out. Well, he should take a chance against the weak counties. He should profit by the example of Amarnath. The Lala had to retire into enforced idleness owing to the unlimited labour he was called upon to supply. What is needed is proper nursing of all the players, so that we may get the best out of them all. I am afraid that this is not being done. With the result we may see a weaker combination put up in the next Test.

So far I have not touched the question of fielding. We are told by Learie Constantine and others that Indian fielding has been of a high order, though ragged and sloppy at times. I believe this refers only to ground fielding. We have heard of many instances when catches were dropped which certainly does not speak for efficiency. Nowadays, we are not told about these blemishes, lest we underrate the worth of our fieldsmen or the praises showered on them.

We have just heard that Pataudi has notched another century—at the expense of Derbyshire, the weakest county of England.

REVIVAL OF WIMBLEDON

All lovers of lawn tennis are delighted at the revival of the Wimbledon Championships. For seven long years the tournament could not be held, because the sportsmen of Europe and other parts of the world were engaged in a life and death struggle. Although the war has ended the bitterness still exists. So we find the players who were in the opposite camp debarred from participation in this sporting contest. We, Indians, who are more forgiving by nature than the Westers, feel this exclusion of the erstwhile enemies is not keeping with the true sporting spirit. Well, who bothers about it in these days of international rivalry and jealousy? It is, however, forgotten that vindictiveness on the part of the Conquerors after World War I saw the birth of the Second Global War. Its repetition is sure to usher in the third world conflagration in the near future. Cannot the sportsmen of the world join together to avoid it?

AMERICAN SUPREMACY

The stalwarts who illumined the Wimbledon Courts in the pre-war days were out of the scene. New champions were installed in their places. Barring the singles crown, which was claimed by France rather surprisingly, all the other titles went to the United States of America. There was nothing strange in that. Of all the belligerent countries, America was perhaps the least affected in matters of sport. As she could supply her own needs so far as sporting requisites were concerned, her sportsmen, and sportswomen in particular, could continue their sporting activities without any interruption. India, though scarred in a very small measure by actual warfare, was greatly handicapped by the scarcity of sporting goods, especially tennis balls. Unless our sports manufacturers try to supply this need by manufacturing the balls here, we may be faced with the same difficulty again when another war overtakes us. My European friends may laugh at this suggestion. But so long as their war mentality, which is associated with exploitation of other people lasts, wars are bound to follow. India could not send any representative to Wimbledon for the simple reason that there was nobody who could be relied upon to make a decent show at this world congregation. Let us hope that next year will improve the state of affairs considerably.

DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR BY STARS

As I have stated above, the Singles title was won by a Frenchman in the person of Yvan Petra, from the hands of an Australian, Geoffrey Brown. It was reported to be one of the greatest battles ever seen on the centre court of Wimbledon. The young Kangaroo put up a gallant fight against the giant Frenchman. It is, however, mentioned that the behaviour of these players on the courts was disgusting. We have had some experience of this kind from foreign visitors in the past. The only thing the hosts can do is to refuse to extend an invitation to such players in future. It is, however, the duty of the national controlling bodies of the offending players to take suitable action against them so that they may not repeat their folly. I wonder if the International Committee would take any notice of it.

MOB RULE IN CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

In the Calcutta Football League, East Bengal Club topped the table for the second year in succession. It is no doubt a commendable achievement for the players and the team. But it is hardly creditable for their supporters—and the supporters of the other leading clubs like Mohun Bagan, and Mohammedan sporting, for the matter of that—who invade the ground every now and then, whenever they disagree with the referee's decision, and thrash all and sundry. News has it that all the Mohun Bagan matches have been postponed indefinitely. From what I gather this has nothing to do with communal rivalry. A plague in the shape of betting an important games has invaded the sporting fields of Calcutta. And this is said to be responsible for the unsavoury scenes that are witnessed from time to time. These must be stopped any how to keep our sporting fields clean. I hope the I.F.A. will take prompt and drastic action in the matter. Strong police "bandobust" is called for.

GOALS GALORE AT COOPERAGE

The Hinricho Memorial Shield is still on at the Cooperage. By the time this article is published, it will have reached its closing stages. At the beginning of the week, there was a veritable deluge of goals over the G.I.P. Railway. Trades piled up the mammoth total of 15 goals against them. "Sunny" Raymond was in a gluttonous mood. He had nearly accomplished the enviable record of a double hat-trick. I believe it was Bhimrao who deprived him of the honour. Anyway, the Railwaymen will remember this severe tanning for many a day. So far this figure has not been touched, even by a bargepole, this season.

Tatas, on the other hand, had a narrow victory against the City Police, to enter the penultimate round. Somehow or other Mandon and Co. funk against the 'Cops'. What's the reason for it?

U. S. Loan To Britain

Congressmen Ready To Support "Righteousness"

WASHINGTON, July 13. (Reuter): The final decision on the loan to Britain will be made to-day.

The speaker of the House of Representatives Mr. Rayburn has announced that he would definitely force a decision even if Congressmen had to sit far into the night. He expected however that amendments and the loan itself could be dealt with by mid-afternoon.

OPTIMISM IN LOBBIES.

Optimism on the prospects of the loan going through was rising in Congress lobbies as the Chairman of the House, Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Sol Bloom predicted a margin of 40 to 50 votes favouring agreement.

Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs Mr. William Clayton, said cautiously, "I think it will pass. I feel a lot happier about it than a few days ago."

On the floor of the House Mr. William Robertson Democrat of Virginia, quoted Mr. Winston Churchill in a rebuttal of the suggestion that the British Labour Government was moving away from democracy.

Mr. Robertson declared, "I asked Mr. Winston Churchill, when he was over here, whether the Labour Government would abandon democracy, and Mr. Churchill replied, 'absolutely not and if they attempt to do so they will be voted out of office overnight' ".

Further support for the loan came from Mr. James Wadsworth, Republican of New York, who said, "I know of no casa when the British Government has deliberately defaulted on a loan."

CHILDREN WILL BE PROUD.

There was applause as Mr. Wadsworth concluded, "If we ratify this loan our children will be proud that we were strong in support of righteousness".

Opening yesterday's debate—the fourth and last day of the general discussion—Mr. John McCormack of Massachusetts, Government leader in the House, proclaimed that rejection of the loan would constitute "appeasement" of Russia and subject small countries of Europe and Asia to "Moscow's sphere of influence."

Nehru's Message To Ceylon Indian Congress

ARYANAYAGAM AND RAMACHANDRAN FOR PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

COLOMBO, July 12 (A.P.I.): "If the cases of both India and Ceylon are properly put before men of large vision like Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari there can be no reason for fear of a wrong verdict, said the "Times of Ceylon" in an editorial today, welcoming the decision of the Indian National Congress to send a committee including Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari to investigate into the Indian problem in the island.

JUST POLISH

The paper declares: "It is foolish on the part of Ceylonese to imagine that recognition of right to equal citizenship of Indians long settled in Ceylon would constitute a menace to the people of Ceylon. The number of Indians thus qualified for citizenship could never amount to any considerable figure. Equally foolish is the attempt of the Indian politicians to exploit the Indian floating population to further their political ambitions."

Mr. Senanayake has scored another victory by his refusal to yield to intimidation over Knavesmere, but he can't be commended for his failure to forestall Knavesmere the paper added. Eight months ago he said he would go to the greatest man in India but he has not gone yet. Two of the greatest men in India now propose to visit Ceylon. The best way to ensure success of their visit would be for both parties to this dispute to call a truce."

PRELIMINARY REPORT TO BE MADE

The Indian Congress President, Pandit Nehru, has sent a telegram to the Ceylon Indian Congress President, Mr. Tondaman intimating him that he hoped to visit Ceylon as early as possible and in the meanwhile he was sending Mr. Aryanayagam and Mr. Ramachandran for a preliminary enquiry and report on the Ceylon Indian Problem.

CONGRESS CONFERENCE

A semi-official conference of representatives of the Ceylon Indian Congress and the planters and the Assistant Labour Commissioner held a four-hour discussion yesterday at Hatton with a view to facilitating the return to work of Indian labourers whose strike for political and economic rights was called off by the Ceylon Indian Congress at the request of the Indian National Congress.

Among a number of questions discussed was the suggestion that the labourers must re-register themselves for re-employment. The Conference also considered the question of some of the tea estates which may not be ready for plucking owing to the three weeks stoppage of work and it is believed it agreed to deal with the cases individually.

The conference will meet again today to consider a few outstanding questions.

Negroes To Ask For Expulsion Of Bilbo From Senate

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPA-. Delegates to the annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association today pledged their support to a nation-wide campaign to secure one million signatures to petitions asking for the expulsion of Theodore G. Bilbo from the U. S. Senate because of his opposition to Negroes voting during the recent Mississippi primary election.

NAGPUR, July 12, (UPI): In response to the appeal of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Mr. Sheelabhadra Yajee, Mr. R S. Ruiker has withdrawn his resignation of the Vice-Presidentship of the All India Forward Bloc which he tendered some time back.

EGYPTIAN ARMY CAN DEFEND SUEZ CANAL

CAIRO, (Reuter).

The Egyptian army is capable of defending the Suez Canal, asserted the Egyptian Chief of the General Staff, Ferik Ibrahim Atallah Pasha.

Atallah Pasha in an interview here said: "The Egyptian army consisting of 150,000,000 men, not counting reserves, is capable of assuming the defence of Egypt, both in peace and war".

"Reserves will be made available by the new law reducing the terms of colour service to three years."

"In ten years", he said, "Egypt will have an army 500,000 strong. Such a force armed with modern weapons and backed by an air force will be sufficient to repulse aggression without any other aid.

Of Canal defence he said: "The war has proved that the Canal could not have been better protected than it was from distant bases. Certainly troops must be maintained constantly in the Suez Canal zone itself. But to ensure its complete security the British should strengthen their naval bases. It is not necessary that they should encamp on banks of the Canal to defend it."

Polish Timber For Britain

WARSAW (Reuter).

A British firm has offered to purchase up to £2.000 000 worth of timber from Poland

It is reported that the British Board of Trade will grant an import licence if the money is spent in Britain, preferably on surplus military stores.

Mass Typhoid Innoculation In Germany

BERLIN, (Reuter).

A mass attack on typhoid fever has been decreased by the health department of the Berlin City administration. Within the next month 3,200,000 people will have to be innoculated

Crows Lift Golf Balls

SYDNEY, (Reuter).

Crows are the latest hazard which golfers have to face at Boggabri in the North West of N.S.W

The birds perch on trees ready to sweep down on the golf ball the moment it lands. In one weekend, more than a dozen balls were stolen by the crows.

Golfers now carry shotguns round the course.

Mangled Bodies Recovered

HOLYOKE July 10 (UPA). The mangled bodies of twenty-five men, mostly members of the Armed Forces en route home after discharge, were today recovered from the wreckage of the B. 17 which crashed recently on a mountainside in a rainstorm

The plane exploded, starting a forest fire. All aboard were killed with their bodies being scattered hundrds of feet.

BELGRADE, July 12 (Reuter): Fifty-four-year-old Chetnik Commander, General Dragomir Mihailovitch, will on Monday receive the verdict of the court which since June 10, has been trying him for collaboration with the enemy and other war crimes.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR WORCESTER

Fishlock's Stubborn Stand

LONDON, July 12. (Reuter): With the Test match versus India in the near future and the trip to Australia due for the winter, a good deal of interest was evinced in the England Test trial at Canterbury which resulted in several County teams being weakened, but this was fairly evenly distributed and it is doubtful whether any county side could say that they were unfairly handicapped by the trial calls. For example, Essex lacked Avery, a batsman, and Smith, a bowler, but their rivals, Yorkshire were without three of their stars, apart from captain Sellers who, as a selector, watched the trial, yet Yorkshire won inside two days.

Lancashire had three men in the trial but managed to win easily against Leicestershire and so kept at the top of the Championship table with 136 points. This is twelve ahead of Yorkshire who are followed by Middlesex with 104 and Glamorganshire with 100. Middlesex did not have an engagement during the period under review but Glamorganshire who are proving one of the best attractions of the season, scored their seventh victory at the expense of Hampshire. E. Davies is proving a matchwinner for the Welshmen and once again figured prominently as a bowler and batsman.

Some of the brightest batting during the past three days was by Nottinghamshire Captain, Heane, whose 134 at nearly a run a minute included 4 sixes and 12 fours This was the main cause of Nottinghamshire's huge total though the not out century by Stocks who scored all round the wicket was a great asset in enabling the team to win by an innings and five runs.

Howarth was unluckily not to get his century for Worcestshire, being caught when four short and when it seemed likely that Nottinghamshire would have to bat again.

The only draw of the programme concerned Surrey versus Sussex, Fishlock virtually saving Surrey with a stubborn innings after a big partnership by Parks and Oakes for the second Sussex wicket.

There was a touch of comedy in the Northamptonshire's Match at Taunton where play was held up while an old lady with a shopping bag and an umbrella strolled across the ground, walked round the wicket when she appeared likely to cross the hallowed strip of wicket and proceeded to the stand where she found her husband. She thought that the players were only practicing, she said, and was taking a short cut.

Police Trap Blackmarketeers In Railway Ticket?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sale of Railway tickets at a premium by some members of the Railway Police, with the connivance of booking clerks, came to the notice of Anti-Corruption Police officers recently, as a regular feature of the conditions prevailing in the G.I.P. Railway station, Dadar.

The Anti-Corruption Branch sent a bogus customer with five marked G.C. notes of Rs. 10 each on July 11th. As previously arranged, the bogus customer approached a railway constable named Maruti Dagdu. The latter offered to sell some railway tickets at a premium of two rupees each. The "Customer" agreed and gave him some of the marked notes which he accepted.

The Railway Constable then sent one of his friends, a Railway Police Head Constable named Maruti Vithu who was standing nearby, to bring seven third class tickets for Bhusawal from the booking office. The Head Constable, it is stated, obtained the tickets quickly from the booking clerk, Rangnath Dagdu Bederkar, without even making any payment.

He sold those tickets too to the bogus customer, and he and his friend, supremely pleased with the day's business, were, it is stated, about to be off when they found themselves surrounded by half-a-dozen constables of the Anti-Corruption Branch.

The two Railway Constables are under suspension.

Yarn Control Order Amended

NEW DELHI July 12. (API). The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945 has been amended by the Central Government, according to a notification in the Gazette of India dated July 13, 1946

The amendment is to the effect that no manufacturer shall manufacture sell or deliver any sewing thread without the permission of the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner is also empowered to issue an order specifying the manner in which sewing thread may be packed by manufacturers.

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YORKSHIRE PROFIT BY INDIA'S BAD FIELDING

COMPILE 300 FOR SIX AND DECLARE

India's Poor Start, Make 70 For 3

Score: YORKSHIRE .....(for 6. dec.) 300
INDIA ..... 70 (for 3.)

SHEFFIELD, July 13, (Reuter): Yorkshire taking advantage of the experimental rule declared at 300 for 6 wickets in the first innings.

At close of play, India replying, had scored 70 for 3 wickets, in the first innings.

(By Learie Constantine)

SHEFFIELD, July 13 (Reuter): A break in the present heatwave in England was forecast, but the weather continued brilliantly fine in Sheffield when Yorkshire played the second match with India, who were keen to avenge the earlier defeat.

Unfortunately, Indians were still handicapped as neither Hindlekar nor Nimbalkar was fit to keep wicket and Gul Mahomed was deputised. Hafeez too was unable to play, though his health has much improved. Nayudu and Sarwate also stood down. The Indian team being Pataudi, Merchant, Modi, Amarnatn, Hazare, Shinde, Banerjee, Gul Mahomed, Mushtaq Ali, Sohoni and Mankad.

Yorkshire also have injured players and was a strange looking team without Bowes, Hutton, Leyland, Turner and Smailes. Sellers won the toss and decided to bat. The Yorkshire team in batting order are: Gibb, Halliday, Barber, Watson, Yardley, Beaumont, Sellers, Coxon, Aspinall, Robinson and Booth.

Halliday and Aspinall come in for Smailes and Smithson, Halliday being the promising all-rounder and Aspinall, the 27-year-old fast bowler, who is regarded as a possible successor to Bowes. This is his first appearance for the county.

INDIA'S POOR FIELDING AT START

There were 8,000 spectators when Halliday, recently out of the army, took the first ball from Banerjee. A single came from the second ball, then Gibb facing the fast bowler, despatched the fourth through the covers to the boundary. At the other end Amarnath bowled inswingers late, and should have had Gibb in the first over, Gibb touching the ball to leg where there was a battery of fielders, but Mankad failed to take an easy chance. Banerjee's length was erratic, and both batsmen took fours, off his second over. Amarnath was again unlucky when, with 28 scored, Halliday gave a chance at the wicket, but lack of experience probably caused Gul Mahomed to miss the chance.

So both batsmen had early escapes, off Amarnath. Banerjee was relieved by Sohoni, who was snicked through the slips twice by Halliday for boundaries. These mishits helped the score to career along to 50 in 25 minutes, 36 in boundaries. Both were making streaky strokes, and Amarnath got a loud appleusa from the 12,000 crowd which was now present when he pinned Halliday down during three successive maiden overs.

LUCKY PARTNERSHIP

Gibb and Halliday put up a 100 without being parted, but it can be termed a lucky partnership. Halliday gave another life at the wicket, off Hazare, and India were feeling the absence of a recognised wicketkeeper.

After the spell of over an hour's bowling, Amarnath was replaced by Mankad. Amarnath and Mohamed left the field and when they returned, Amarnath had on wicket-keeping pads, Mahomed taking his place in the field. There was a rare tussle in the race for fiftees between the two batsmen, and Halliday won the stroke which completed his 50 sending up 100 in 85 minutes.

In the same over Gibb reached 52 with a pull off Mankad, but the fifth ball in Shinde's first over was hit by Halliday straight to mid-on where Mankad atoned for his earlier error. Mahomed, limping slightly in the outfield, was not the usual livewire, for had he run faster he might have caught Gibb. Gibb and Barber carried the score to 136 at lunch.

Steady bowling by Mankad and Hazare kept the scoring down, though a full toss on leg from Mankad was despatched to the boundary.

GIBB OUT FOR 71

Trying a similar shot, Gibb skied to mid-on where Merchant, running from the mid-wicket made a difficult catch appear easy. Gibb scored 71 out of 147 in two-and-a-quarter hours, this being his second big innings against India, as with Hardstaff he had pulled England out of trouble during the first Test. He hit ten fours.

The crowd after lunch was 20,000 who saw the Mankad Hazare attack continued with the old ball. The policy paid, for Barber failed with an attempt at a big hit, and skied the ball back to bowler Mankad, with the score at 165.

The batsmen were quieter now, and the first hour after lunch produced only 35 runs. The difficulties of India were shown by Shinde fielding deep mid-on and mid-off, necessitating a run of over 100 yards between overs, and in order not to hold up the game, h eran the last 30 yards. Then he was called on to relieve Hazare.

RECORD ATTENDANCE OF 35,000

Early in the afternoon the gates were closed and thousands of would-be spectators were turned away. It is estimated that there were nearly 35,000 people inside—the record for the ground is 32,000.

Yardley soon began to make pleasing strokes on the offside, but the left-hander Watson, who played in the recent Test trial, was not too happy though the partnership took the score past the 200. The wicket was playing well and the new ball used by Banerjee and Sohoni seemed to cause no trouble.

YARDLEY OUT FOR 43.

The fourth wicket had added 73 runs in 65 minutes, and Yardley looked good for many more when he lofted an ondrive into the safe hands of Gul Mahomed when 43. Ten runs later, Beaumont was caught at the wicket off Hazare, and at 249 Yorkshire went in for tea.

AMARNATH BRUISES HAND.

While keeping wicket during the afternoon, Amarnath bruised his left hand and Mahomed took over the position again after tea.

Pataudi did not come out to field, so Sarwate deputised and Merchant led the team.

So far Sarwate during the day has deputised for Mushtaq Ali, Banerjee and Pataudi.

Watson spent two hours and a half reaching 53, out of 134 with three fours in his innings.

Sellers tried more adventurous methods, but seldom placed his strokes wid e of the fieldsmen to profit for many hard hits.

In trying to force a ball short of length past the midoff, Watson misjudged Mankad's break. He played an outside ball which went off the edge of his bat on to his wickets at 289.

INNINGS CLOSED AT 300 FOR 6.

Sellers brought great cheers from the crowd when he closed the innings exactly at 300, taking advantage of the experimental rule introduced for this season whereby any side may declare on the first day after scoring 300.

INDIA'S FIRST KNOCK

Merchant and Mushtaq Ali opened for India with 70 minutes remaining for play.

Aspinall, making his debut, looked a lively bowler, and Coxon also worked up a good pace.

Mushtaq made a brilliant square-cut, off Aspinal, and in the next over, drove Coxon through the covers off the back foot.

Coxon got rid of Yorkshire's biggest obstacle when he successfully appealed for leg before against Merchant who missed a back-break at 17.

The attendance was officially given at 27,000 with the receipts £2,046.

Aspinall bowled a fine over to Mushtaq who gave a chance at the wicket, was beaten by the next ball which missed the wicket and finally survived a leg-before appeal. Aspinall then obtained his first success in big cricket by bowling Modi with a ball that swung late, and India had lost two wickets for 36.

SCORE BOARD

YORKSHIRE (First Innings)

Halliday c Mankad b Shinde	51
Gibb c Merchant b Mankad	71
Barber c and b Mankad	32
Watson b Mankad	55
Yardley c Gul Mahomed b Hazare	43
Beaumont c Amarnath b Hazare ..	2
Sellers (not out)	28
Coxon (not out)	6
Extras (8 byes, 3 leg-byes and one no ball)	12
Total (for 6 wkts. declared) ..	300

Fall of wickets: 1/107, 2/147, 3/165, 4/238, 5/248, 6/289.

Bowling Analysis: Banerjee 7/1/37/0, Amarnath 13/4/27/0, Sohoni 15/2/52/0, Hazare 32/5/72/2, Mankad 36/10/56/3, Shinde 13/3/39/1, Gul Mahomed 1/0/5/0.

INDIA (First Innings.)

Merchant l.-b.-w Coxon	7
Mushtaq Ali c, Yardley b Booth	27
Modi b Aspinall	5
Hazare (batting)	18
Mankad (batting)	10
Extras	3
Total (for three wkts.)	70

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 17; 2 for 36; 3 for 41.

Bowling Analysis: Aspinall 8/0/23/1, Coxon 6/2/17/1, Robinson 5/3/2/0, Booth 7/3/14/1, Halliday 3/0/11/0.

Military aid was invoked on Friday to overcome labour shortage in City's post offices. Picture shows the military loading mail bags at V. T. under armed guard protection.

Krishna Prasad Must Quit!

(Continued from Page 7.)

the representatives of the Union participated in the adjudication proceedings at Simla which were completed only at the end of June. The report of the adjudicator is expected within a few days.

The new demands of the Union could not have been referred to the adjudicator and the strike notice was served after termination of the proceedings.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY

In April 1946, the Posts and Telegraphs good conduct pay drawn by all staff of the classes involved in the strike was increased by Rs. Five per mensem and retrospective effect from July 1, 1944 was given to an earlier increase of good conduct pay and dearness allowance sanctioned from the first of January 1 1945. By this each postman or a member of the lower grade staff in various areas became entitled to a lump sum payment varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

At the same time the pensions of those in inferior service (the lower-grade staff) were increased and are now fixed at half the average pay drawn at the time of retirement. For both superior and inferior non-gazetted staff, half the average dearness allowance drawn during the period of three years prior to retirement is now included in calculation of pensions.

The "communique" gives figures of emoluments in the grades concerned.

LET DIRECTOR-GENERAL QUIT

CALCUTTA, July 13 (A.P.I.): The Government of India must move immediately before the postal strike situation deteriorates further, said Mr. Manilal Kanti Bose, President of the All India Trade Union Congress, in a statement to the Associated Press of India today.

Mr. Bose said that he knew that the leaders of the postmen were quite willing to call off the strike if arrangements were made, either by the appointment of an arbitrator or otherwise, to afford immediate relief to these low paid but extremely hard worked employees of the Department.

He added that the tactlessness of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was responsible for the breakdown of this most essential public service. The best service that he could do now was to resign immediately and make way for a reasonable settlement.

HIS TACTLESSNESS

The public will hold the Director-General responsible for the awful situation which promises to develop into something like a general strike not only of the postmen all over India but of telegraphists as well. Business life in the cities and towns is already paralysed. The stoppage of money orders has entailed untold misery on the common people. All these might have been avoided had the Director-General been gifted with a little imagination and not obsessed by a sense of importance bordering on insensate arrogance. He refused to summon the General Secretary of the Union to Delhi to join in the parley which had been initiated by the Secretary of the Bengal Branch of the Union. His tactlessness is responsible for the breakdown of this most essential public service.

LEADER'S ADVICE AND AFTER

MADRAS, July 13 (API): Messrs. P. S. Rajaram Rao and M. A. Jabbar, members of the Governing Council of the Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, in a statement say:—

"It is understandable that our national leaders, engrossed as they are in vital matters pertaining to country's interests, are liable to forget events and their own instructions and advice sometimes. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a statement to the press, advising a fresh adjudication of the dispute between the postal men and P. and T. Department embracing the entire dispute as terms of reference.

It will be interesting to announce that on the first day of the opening of the adjudication at Simla between the Federation of the P. and T. Unions and the P. and T. Department, the President of the Federation, Dewan Chamanlal, expressed his dissatisfaction of the restricted terms of reverence for adjudication and informed the Court that the Federation had not yet decided to accept the adjudication under such circumstances.

The announcement created a sensation in the Court. A crisis was feared and the Court had to be adjourned for a couple of days.

During this period, the President of the Federation, Dewan Chamanlal, appraised the then President of the Indian National Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about the restricted terms of reference and the attitude of the Governing Council of the Federation of P. and T. Unions.

Thereupon Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Panditji counselled patience and advised the President to proceed with the adjudication in spite of the restricted terms of reference: and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad actually wrote to H. E. the Viceroy protesting against the restricted terms of reference for adjudication and invited his intervention.

The attitude of the Federation in accepting to participate in the adjudication, in spite of the restricted terms of reference, was wholly and solely in implicit obedience to the advice of the national leaders. Panditji, conversant as he is with the details of the dispute, should have issued a statement consistent with his former advice to the Federation of P. and T. Unions. A reference to that advice would have clarified the present attitude of the Federation of P. and T. Unions 'vis-a-vis' the postmen's strike."

Let us talk it over—

Packed to capacity the Deccan Queen had shot past all the suburban Bombay stations. As I was settling down to a couple of hours reading, a husky voice interrupted my efforts (one has literally to make efforts at reading in a moving train when smoking, humming, chattering people are in front and by the side of you!).... "Do you mind if we have a bridge-four"? "Oh no, not at all" said I without meaning it. though....

My reading had virtually stopped while my fellow-travellers were scoring little slams and grand slams. The game was obviously keeping pace with the speed of the Queen. As we neared Lonavla their ace player got up from his seat and promised to let go his innings for all times if only one of them gave him a flat in Bombay!

Shrugging his shoulders helplessly, he admitted that a friend had actually offered to share his house with him but his own missus wasn't agreeable! Upon which an old man of the 'fair' profferred his advice "Now, now. Don't you be so soft, young man. Grab the house first. After all you can get a second wife whenever you choose."

May I inform the kindly old gentleman that the time is approaching fast when hiring a second wife will not be a matter of just the man's fanciful choice—at least, not in the province of Bombay, Sirs!

The Poona session of the Legislative Assembly (which begins tomorrow) promises to be a lively one. The avowed defenders of our faith and religion will have to put a greater strain upon their vocal chords in the spacious Poona Assembly Hall. Mrs. Leelavati Munshi's anti-Bigamy Bill which is coming up for discussion during the session is sure to raise a hue and cry from public platforms and the press. But in millions of homes it will receive a hearty if silent approval.

If at all the mute voices try to be articulate within the four walls of the home they'll be readily smothered by the cry of 'religion in danger'. They have peculiar ways—those who suffer under any new reform, social political or economic—of championing the old ways which have stood the test of time'. How often we find men concerned about womanhood whenever there's a discussion on the right to divorce and the ancient Hindu Marriage Law! They all claim to be experts in feminine psychology and insist that a 'respectable' woman would prefer to remain a cast-away wife of a husband than be just a divorcee! If you speak of the unnatural, revolting practice of polygamy, they have their finger on Kanva Rishi's parting advice to Shakuntala. Didn't that great sage advise his adopted daughter to befriend King Dushyanta's four other wives? But thank heavens, we are no more daughters of Shakunta than these men are sons of King Dushyanta who can afford more than one wife at time!

* * *

That is important—one wife at a time, which the anti-Bigamy Bill insists upon. Man will be allowed to marry as many times as he dares(!) but not without releasing his first wife from his clutches. Like the man, the woman too will have the freedom to marry again.

But that's not all. The woman will be able to live in peace wherever she chooses—with her relations or even by herself alone. It is this freedom for which many a harassed wife will be very thankful.

This change may not mean much to women of the higher class. Perhaps money affords them some compensation for the cold deal in their marital life. However, just think of the cast-away wife belonging to the poorer or working class. She becomes a moral as well as material burden to her relations. And even if she is earning her own bread there's always the certainty of the legal owner bolting from the blue as it were, and dragging her away to live in misery and shame.

There's one more singular feature about the Bill. It seeks to punish the person who not only contracts the offence of bigamy but also those who perform or conduct such a marriage. I wish also that the law should be more harsh with the woman who is man's co-partner in the offence. That will be real justice!

—*Leela.*

Oh, You Girls!

(A gloves-off rejoinder to "The Dear Boys" by Susheela Misra).

By "FAQUIRA"

After the "The Dear Boys".... this reply ought to have been captioned... "The Dear Girls".... But we all know.... There is nothing endearing about a modern 'she-male'!

Art in appearance is a recent development of aesthetics. Purely a contrivance—discovered and patronized by the present day 'she-male' species to flout the Maker's will! This discovery has been a saviour of Eve's generation..... provides excellent camouflage for embarrassing features. Undoubtedly, it has been a sole monoply of she-male species. But there is nothing so provocative as to warrant an 'essay' even if a Dear Boy or few Boys choose to infringe this copyright!

Bursts forth the author.... "Hitherto hair styles.... etc. etc. were supposed to be purely women's interest." Hitherto of course so many things were supposed to be of women's interest alone.... the broom-stick... the kitchen... the home.... And likewise so many other things were supposed to be exclusively in the masculine domain... the war... the office... wrestling sports... smoking etc. etc. And yet they no longer remain so to-day. To cite a concrete example of how topsy-turvy is the present day world.... Hitherto a sailor was supposed to have a girl at every port.... and today a girl (WRNS?) has a sailor at every port!... Physician heal thyself. Why complain?

To see a mote in other's eyes is typical of the 'she-male' world... and we don't blame the author if she lives upto our expectations even hitherto onwards .... till doomsday!

The article I dare suggest could aptly have been entitled... "In Quest Of The Ape Man" or better still "I Like Ourang-Outang-Man". For even the most charitable definition of 'Manliness' cannot conform to the author's dream.... "uncombed hair, unkempt beard, and indifferent dressing..... as signs of 'manliness' However if that is the sort of manliness the author is after.... she need not heave a sigh of despair.... I assure her, (out of sheer chivalry.... and yet said Burke that the age of chivalry is gone... and Burke was an honourable man.... you know!) That 'Gone for ever are NOT the days, when 'The Dear Boys' were on parity with their (aboriginal ancestors (Ref; Darwin)... For there are riff-raffs still!..... There are destitutes still!!.... There are lunatics still!!!.... who will jolly well come upto the noble masculine standards of the author. "And you know where to find them. Don't you?" Anyway not through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle"

.... However this definition has shed much 'sound' on the public declaration of a private dream!

Her next complaint is that "The Dear Boys" are now-a-days whisking out a comb or a brush openly in class Rooms.... How very immodest!... How very shocking.

But has she ever thought how it feels when a 'she-male' opens a hand-bag in the bus to 'audit' her Beauty (?) and starts red-pencilling 'wrong' points in public and incidentally affording the fellow-He-passenger a glimpse into her ultramodern and scientific approach to life? Has she ever thought how it feels even to a sissy Dear Boy to witness a heavily powdered and plastered she-male phenomena, resembling a newly white-washed kitchen wall thoughtlessly sprayed red smoking a bidi or a cigarette?

And then about the principle of 'imperceptible moustaches' being considered handsome. I agree. But what about the tiny green patch in between the 'she-male' nostrils and blood-sucked lips? Don't they ever remind you of the fine work of a 7 o'clock? And this is no exception but rather the general rule.

As for gay and colourful dress of "The Dear Boys", it is nothing when compared to the rather 'modest' and semi-transparent attire of the modern 'she-male'.... Her 'very low-cut' blouse.... Her perceptible second-line of attired defences.... Her bold, massive and deliberately 'offensive' 'outlook'..? How very modest indeed!

Oh, You Girls! if you had a little more guts—you wouldn't fail to turn up in your bathing suits in a Philosophy class! The difference is that the boys overdo 'it' and the girls undergo 'it'. (I mean in the matter of dress).

External values like scent etc. are symptoms of a contagious disease emanating from 'she-male' sources. This disease is known in pathology texts as 'Casual Flirtation' caused by germs formed by sweeping approach of a 'make-up she-male'. He, the Dear Boy, falls a pray... and just that. He knows fully well that the contagion of this disease is all he can expect of the modern she-male. She has no faith in enternal values! The whole problem is one that of stimulus and response.... Successors of Eves continue to tempt, continue to suggest AND.... continue to COMPLAIN!!'

As against the dancer Dear Boy, I have seen scores of she-males in unmistakable male attire with close cropped hair (strictly after army regulations I suppose) in slacks and tennis shirt, they carry a peculiar tennis court feeling about them. And by Jove! there is a 'she-male' wrestler too! Few Dear Boys may have a weakness for Oriental dancing as an art, but what about a large number of aristocratic and bourgeoisie 'she-males' revelling in cock-tail and ballroom dancing..?

No doubt they 'have not yet the guts (they never seem to lack cheeks and tears though) to discard saris. Yet they had the guts to degrade the lovely Indian attire into a cheap glamour display peppered and salted with semi-transparent streamlining!

Then about being 'encased' in the same suit through winter and in summer.... Oh! No! These females don't ever perspire and don't ever stink... and you know they *fully* cover themselves even in biting winter!!

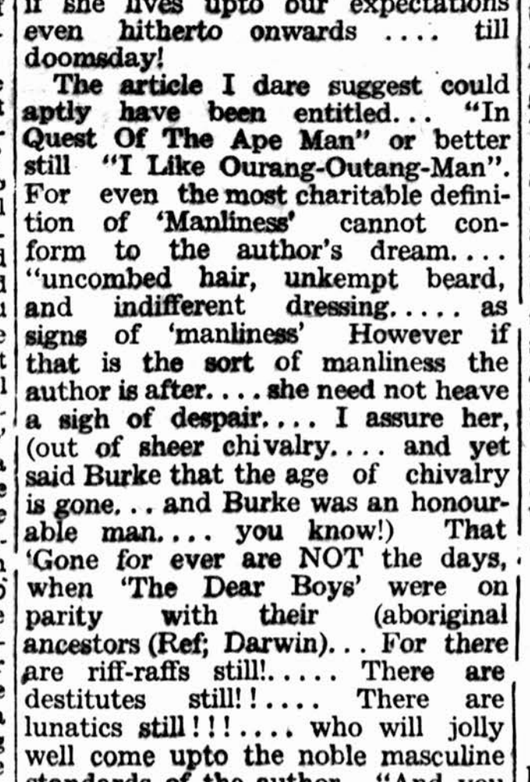
SHANKER, the great cartoonist has understood these endlessly interesting 'she-male' phenomena...the Memsahib as he calls them. In one of his cartoons he depicted the Memsahib muttering.. "Why do people complain of water shortage, darling? Can't they do with 'Eau-de-Cologne?". How very revealing!

Most of the boys have better things to do than to pore over fashion pages and those Dear Boys who have time and leisure to do so can take advantage of the Women's Pages and corners, thus qualifying themselves to tread on that primrose path of henpeckdom!.... A sacrifice at the altar of male domination.

And Oh, You girls! even miles and miles of khadi will fail to cover the sin and vulgarity of your modern 'civilized glamour' Nor will the highest heel of your fashion raise you to the height of the pedestal of ideal womanhood.... the ideal of the sacrificing tender mother... of the loving sister... of the understanding and comforting wife! So, please don't profane Khadi.

Being myself a Faquira—Permanent President of the "Faquira Asson. Ltd..... I am no Dear Boy... I hold no brief.... All I wish to say is; 'she-males' who live in glass houses should not throw stones even at "The Dear Boys"...

Madras Deputy Speaker



Mrs. Animana Raja, M.L.A., who has been elected the Dep. t. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Women's Page

How To Study Child's Mind

By MISS JYOTIRMOYEE HALDAR

Children should be taught to be independent at an early age, and their sense of responsibility should be developed while they are still quite young.

Parents need to be very wise and understanding to be able to gauge the working of the infant mind. Power of expression is lacking, yet in many children of the tenderest age, the mind grows rapidly, leading into all kinds of undesirable channels unless wisely influenced.

Children left to amuse themselves and invent their own games are generally far happier and more independent than those who need others to amuse and entertain them. Try not to call your boys and girls away from their play when a game is in full swing.

Terror of darkness, terror of noises, and strange people and things they do not understand are all part and parcel of their hidden train of thought. To say that young children do not think, and think very clearly, is quite erroneous.

It is true that they weave all sorts of fantastic thoughts, which for them at any rate are real enough, and a patient parent will listen to all the nonsense quite seriously and sympathetically knowing that the growing mind is thus expressing itself merely to voice those clamouring thoughts of what may be called a fertile imagination.

Never should a child be reproved for trying to express itself, and the sillier and more fantastic the ideas put forth by the little one the more sympathetic and patient the parents should be.

For very often these youngsters with their extraordinary notions and the imaginative sense are the potential salt of the earth. They should be recognized as a thinking force trying to adjust themselves, which they will do, if not stunted and ruined by adverse criticism.

The success in directing children which won Norman Taurog the Academy award for "Skippy" is due to ten rules which might well be applied for the proper rearing of children. Here are the rules;

1. Study each child's nature and disposition.
2. Discipline by Kindness. Children and dogs should never be spanked.
3. Win their confidence.
4. Appeal to their sense of fair play and you will get obedience and loyalty in return.
5. Never show favouritism or arouse jealousy.
6. Don't hurt feelings by indifference to child problems.
7. Never trick or frighten them simply to get certain reactions.
8. Don't let them get tired of work. Give them as many recesses for play as they need.
9. Never break a promise Kids don't forget.
10. Last, but not least, don't let children place too much importance upon money. To a child star making a fabulous salary a dollar in his pocket should mean as much as to any other little boy."

PAKISTAN DOES NOT SOLVE MINORITY PROBLEM

(By An Indian Patriot)

Recently two small publications have appeared on the question of Pakistan Why Mussalmans Should Oppose Pakistan by Hussein B. Tyabji (Published by Padma Publications) is a well reasoned thesis pointing out the defects and drawbacks of Pakistan as detrimental to the interests of the Muslims themselves. From many a platform and in a number of publications and articles on the subject most of these arguments have been repeated, but they need to be reiterated again and again until their inherent reasonableness is accepted.

The other publication is "A Pretty Tale of Pakistan" by N. T. Thadani. It is a caricature of and a satire on Pakistan through the medium of verse. Its humour and witticism are, indeed, entertaining. But, unfortunately, the Pakistan idea has not only survived ridicule but has been strengthened by the unintelligent opposition of it by the Hindus. They have mistaken Pakistan as a problem rather than as a desperate and suicidal solution of the Hindu-Muslim question. They have seldom seriously asked: What is the problem? and have never offered a solution which would have had a reasonable chance of acceptance by the Muslims

Paradoxical as it may sound Pakistan derived its strength and momentum, firstly, we repeat, from the unintelligent opposition of communally-minded Hindus—Muslims thought anything that is opposed by the Hindus must 'ipso facto' be good for them. Secondly from the absence of any concrete proposal either from the Hindus or anti-Pakistan Muslims as an alternative to Pakistan.

SAD BUT STERN FACT

The sad but stark and stern fact has to be faced, that the relations between the two communities have not been cordial for some time. As usual in a quarrel there have been mistakes and transgressions on either side. The fear of the Muslims lest they should be dominated by the Hindus in a free and independent India has been played upon by the Muslim League. The defeatist idea of Pakistan as a safe refuge has been sedulously propagated. To buttress this desperate demand the indefensible theory of "two nations" and its corollaries were invented. A whole host of irrelevant issues was brought in to befog the main question. The straightforward course for the Muslims should have been to confront the Hindus with the simple question:

Your and our relations are none too happy, we are afraid of your majority rule, what safeguards, guarantees and sanctions can you offer us?

Muslims would have found many a friend among the Hindus to stand by their side against any attempt at their domination by the communally-minded Hindus. A satisfactory solution would doubtless have been found. All this bitterness would have been avoided. British imperialism could not have found the opportunity to exploit our differences and malign us in the eyes of the world as "quarrelsome folks" unfit for freedom—as if there is any such thing as fitness or unfitness for freedom. Freedom is the birthright of every nation as of every individual and it is their bounden duty to fight for it wherever it has been taken away by any aggressor.

WANTED STRAIGHTFORWARD APPROACH

It is not, even yet, too late to make a straightforward approach to this problem, unnecessarily made intricate. PAKISTAN DOES NOT SOLVE IT. It only aggravates it. And Mr. Jinnah proves it to be so in his address to the Muslim League Council the other day. A press report says:

> Mr. Jinnah made a reference to riots in provinces where the Congress was in power and reiterated there was only one remedy and that was the establishment of Pakistan. When Pakistan was established the Hindus would think differently. At present unfortunately the Hindu had a wind in his head that wherever a Congress Ministry was established a Hindu raj was established.

The above statement implies that the Muslim League Pakistan will be a Muslim raj, if Congress Government is dubbed as Hindu raj. How the vicious circle of charges of "oppression", retaliation and counter-retaliation will ever be broken?

THE REMEDY

There is only one way? Let there be TRULY DEMOCRATIC governments in all the federating units as also in the Federal Union When we say TRULY DEMOCRATIC we do not mean any particular hidebound structure based upon unalterable arithmetical ratios. Democracy is not based on mere forms and numbers alone.

"Democracy is not just form and structure....it grows and expands, changes to meet the needs of the people....decisions are made on the basis of the general welfare ..This being so IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNISE THAT THE NECESSARY STRUCTURAL FORM TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY.....Human beings can be respected and respect themselves only in a democracy."

—Edmund De S. Brunner.

Indian constitutional problem is not so difficult as it has been made to appear, inasmuch as it refers only to the central government which will administer only subjects of common concern. We stand for a democratic strong centre. Its strength will not lie in its iron rigidity but in its flexibility and its harmonious proportions to suit our present conditions, national as well as international. The representation of the Hindus and the Muslims in the Central Legislature and Cabinet should be according to an AGREED proportion. Failing agreement, all points on which mutual agreement is not possible should be submitted to international arbitration. Fears of the Mussalmans can further be allayed by giving them in the Central Government port-folios about which they may have any misgivings.

In his WHY MUSSALMANS SHOULD OPPOSE PAKISTAN Mr. Husain B Tyabji quotes a letter dated November 5th 1888 from A. O. Hume, General Secretary to the Congress to Badruddin Tyabji President of the Congress.

> "But in order to facilitate this (removing the apprehensions of Mussalmans) they recommend at the next Congress our passing some rule....to equalise as nearly as possible the number of Mohammedan and Hindu members....I must say the Hindus have surprised me. So many have said, 'for our part we should be very glad to be represented by educated Mohamedans'...."

The author of the above brochure writes:

> 'It may be remembered that Badruddin Tyabji ruled that no matter could be brought forward in the Congress which did not affect the whole of India, and none to which any community objected, since the Congress was national, of the whole of India. He got a rule passed to that effect, and got that rule incorporated into the Constitution of the Congress, which was as follows:
>
> "That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subjects Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President there of, to the intoduction of which the Hindus or Mahomedan Delegates as a body object, unanimously or nearly unanimously, and that if, after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion it shall appear that all the

Hindu or all the Manomedan Delegates as a body, are unanimously or nearly unanimously opposed to the Resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon such Resolution shall be dropped provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion.' (December, 1888, Allahabad Congress Resolution XIII)".

We have no doubt that the course of our national life in a free and independent India will not remain unaffected by world forces and currents of thought. The present grouping along communal lines will soon give way to parties based on principles, ideas and ideals that will govern our socio-political and socio-economic life.

In conclusion le us emphasise that Pakistan will not only be a danger to the peace and prosperity of India but a veritable plague-spot to the peace of the world. Pakistan will lead to Totalitarian Government to which the vested Hindu interests in Pakistan will materially contribute; the Hindu money-lenders, merchants and industrialists of the Punjab, Sindh and Bengal will join hands with the Muslim zamindars of these provinces to exploit the poor Muslim masses. The disillusionment and consequent discontent of the masses of Pakistan will afford a happy hunting-ground to the agents of totalitarian Russian Communism.

Therefore, the Congress and every well-wisher of India should strive every nerve to allay the fears of the Muslims and meet their legitimate demands, irrespective of any rigid ratios in terms of population for the sake of the future wellbeing peace and prosperity of not only India but of the world.

Let us Hindus and Muslims set together and demand a specific and early date from the British for a complete transfer of all power and the removal of all vestiges of an alien rule from this country.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It has been decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to convene the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Bombay for five days, either from 28th August to 1st September or from 27th to 31st December. The tentative programme will be—1st day: Arriving and settling down: 2nd and 3rd days: Camp in a Suburb for discussing the new draft Constitution and our activities; 4th day: Going around and conference at Bombay: 5th day: Dispersal.

It is proposed that, besides the members of the All-India and Provincial Bodies, every Local Branch may send five representatives, including the office-bearers, and that children should not be brought to attend the Conference.

The General Secretary, B.P. Balkan-ji-Bari, has written letters to all concerned to enquire as to which dates would suit them, and how many would attend the Conference if it were held from 28th August to 1st September (Bank holidays), and how many if held from 27th to 31st December (Christmas), to enable the Executive Committee finally to decide the dates and make arrangements for the Conference accordingly.

Those who may not have received the said letter, per chance, are also requested to communicate their opinion immediately to him, c/o "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. Thanks very much. And let us hope the Conference will be a grand success!

* * *

A GARDENING HINT

From the tops of carrots, turnips, parsnips and beetroot you can get some very interesting plants without using soil.

Place the tops of the vegetables, each with a little of the root part attached, in a dish with a little water. Dead leaves should be removed. Keep the dish near a window and soon the new leaves will begin to grow.

Those from the carrot look like dainty ferns, the turnip and parsnip shoots are of a very delicate green while the leaves from the beetroot are a bright pink colour, with stems of a clear yellow tint.

After a week or two your dish of vegetable tops will be very beautiful to look at.

* * *

STEPPING ON THE BALLOON

First of all you will require two or three balloons. All the players sit round the room in one big circle with the exception of one player who is blind-folded and placed in the centre.

This player must then be turned round until he does not know in which direction he is facing. Then the players seated in the circle roll a balloon over the floor and the blindfolded player has to try and step on it.

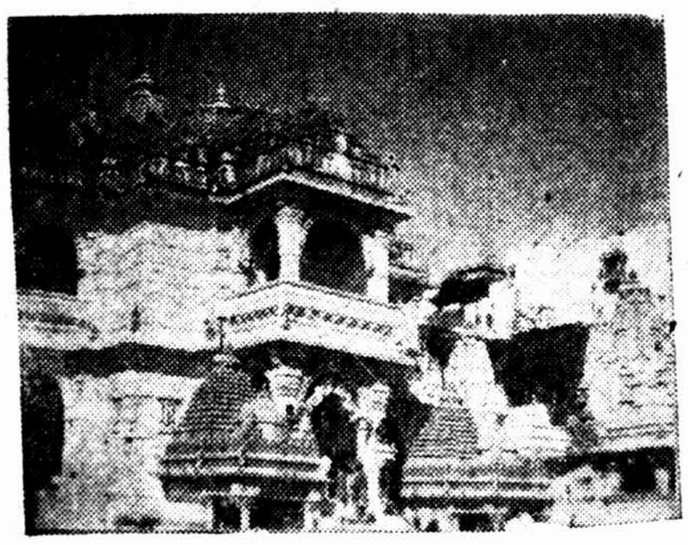
It is really great fun for everybody, and the blindfolded player is only allowed three minutes in which to try and burst the balloon. If he has not succeeded in that time he has to let somebody else take his place.

* * *

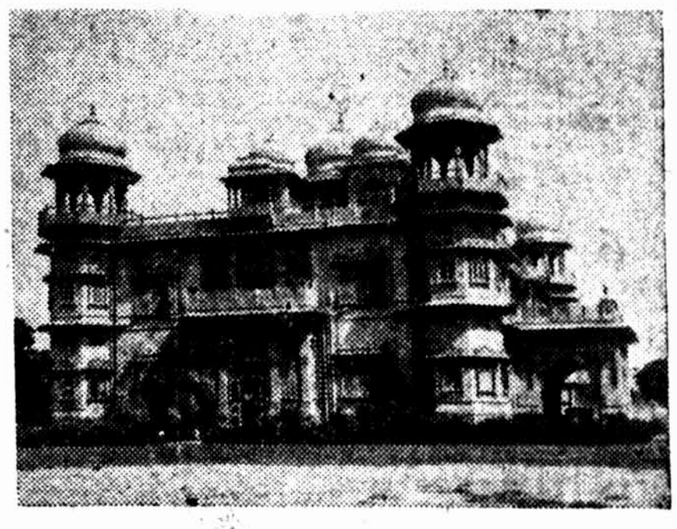
All boys and girls should join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.'

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



ANCIENT: SHATRUNJAYA HILL TEMPLE
(Photo: Sumanlal F. Doshi).



MODERN: MOHATTA PALACE, KARACHI.
(Photo: Ram B. Motwani).

Present ignores past—Art in Culture—Then and now—'Ismites' Contribution to art—Mediæval pattern as standard—Immediate task of liberated India—Film to be correct portrayal—Development of Film-trade—Copy-right of ancient authors—All-India Radio behind times.

The lecture delivered by Dr. Syed Hussain at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Hindustani Culture Society on June 28 was a brilliant exposition of the superbness of the Indian culture. He mentioned a few specific contributions made by this country to the world-culture and then fervently affirmed. "We are descendants of those forebears who created an India of that pattern." But the descendants are generally uninterested in the achievements of their forebears and are reluctant to analyse the pattern of culture created by them and to trace the link between the past and the present.

Cultural Values Of Art

Any critical survey of India's past should never miss to underline art as one of her magnificent achievements. Dr. Syed Hussain correctly assessed the cultural values of Indian art when he expressed the view that art, sculpture and music which rank among the constituents of culture had attained perfection for which nationals of other countries were indebted to India. His was a type of lecture which misguided, credulous and uninformed Indians need as a reminder of the greatness of their traditional culture.

Lately culture has assumed the proportions of an aristocratic movement, but art, which ought to have been accepted as one of is principal constituents, is either ignored or made light of by those who are the pioneers of the movement and who consider themselves as accredited exponents and privileged distributors of culture. A few culture-factories, which the movement has brought into existence, have put on view in their show-cases, art which is of indefinite standards and which carries a heavy price over its head. Some of the culture-architects have handled art without understanding and seriousness and have consequently encouraged popularisation of puerile and spurious forms.

Past And Present

The Cross-section of India's life of the pre-British days will reveal art standing out in 'alto relievo' on its cultural facet. Music, dance, painting, sculpture and architecture had attained a high level of their development and had acquired a distinctive character. They were the products of collaboration and elaboration of the two communities—Hindu and Muslim. They were the symbols of the cultural unity—a supreme achievement of mediaeval India. The same arts are to-day in a state of progressive deterioration and are neglected as symbols of unity.

The mediaeval age was the age of the re-efflorescence of India's poetic and music genius. It had placed poetry, music and dance on the level of high classical arts. The music which is generally radiated by the radio and provided in the concert-hall, has greatly deviated from its original standards. The musicians, to whom it is a merchandise, have succeeded in pushing the supreme music of the mediaeval masters in inconspicuous corners. The complex technique of the classical dance-art has remained the pursuit of a few hereditary exponents and life-time votaries.

The Indian sculpture and architecture have been swept oft their feet by their alien rivals and have been ordered to keep themselves within the precincts of museums and sites of archaelogical interest. The revivalistic movement, which was pioneered a few years ago and which is still blatantly advertised as a great event, picked up painting and left other arts out in the cold. Painting, under its auspices has tried to approximate itself to the traditional standards, but it has yet to capture the spirit and attain the exquisiteness of the Ajanta, Kangra and Pahari schools. It has, moreover, lost its anchorage on the walls of temples, palaces and houses.

'Isms' In Art

The stagnation of the art and cultural traditions is one of the consequences of segregation from the past. In the past art was a spontaneous expression and a vital interest of life. In the present it is degraded to the level of "luxury" and "entertainment." The political subjugation of the country has led to the divorce of art from its life, to the stultification of its creative genius and to the suppression of its sense of aesthetic appreciation. Music, dance and painting have managed to survive the catastrophe, but the forms in which they are available are diminutive and stereotyped and bear a faint likeness to their noble ancestry.

Certain influences which have proved to be pernicious to Indian art can, with no difficulty, be traced to the contact with the West. Among them should be counted "eclecticism" which aims at a melange of heterogenous art-trends and "modernism" which goes to the length of the repudiation of the tradition. Both these "isms" are more or less creeds of convenience to the artists and art-patrons who are incapable of understanding Indian art; and to the activities of such ismites should be imputed the growing evil of cultural mongrelism in the sphere of art.

Absurd Principle

Since politics has been an all absorbing force in the modern times, art has been unable to resist the encroachment by democracy of the political brand. Democratisation, according to some of its advocates, means the extension of the privilege of art as a career to every person irrespective of his talent, abilities and training. It is obviously an absurd doctrine, but it is in fact an unannounced war on the communities of music and dance exponents who have been the custodians of the country's art-traditions through ages.

Democratisation has made art a bauble of the aristocracy and not a common heritage of the people. It has fostered the evils of charlatanism, amateurism (in the sense of imperfect training) and propagandism which are the main causes of the degradation of art. The art which is ostentatiously displayed in the show-cases of culture coteries and factories is generally the type which bears the hall-mark of "democratisation" and not the high technique preserved by hereditary masters.

Immediate Task

The creative element which such democratised art not infrequently reveals on close analysis is repudiation of the tradition and a sinister attempt at the imitation of western forms and fashions. The real development of art is almost impossible in face of the dormancy of the creative genius and suppression of the initiative on the part of those who are grounded in traditions. In the age of democratisation art is left without its ideal and purpose and lowered far below its original standards. Other countries were once indebted to India for her cultural concepts, today India is indebted to the West for modernism, democratisation and cultural mongrelism.

The slave-mentality, which nationalist India is determined to shake off, has penetrated to the depth of art and culture; the process of its extirpation should, therefore, go much deeper than the surface of politics. Rightly said Dr. Syed Hussain that when India is standing on the threshold of independence she should begin thinking in terms of culture and that her hard-won freedom should be the signal for the release of the creative energies which had lent lustre to her past. Cultural reconstruction should be one of the immediate tasks of liberated India.

The standard should be the pattern of culture of the immediate past—the mediaeval age and of the pseudo-culture of the modern age. Art in the same pattern will be seen at the height of its classical technique and functioning as a great unifying force. India should reject from her arts everything that is imitative or repugnant to her spirit and should stimulate their progress on their right lines.

Contact Through Film

The conviction that the films intended for export should give honest portrayal of their countries is growing deeper in the minds of producers of the West. Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures, is reported by the New York "Times" of 24th March, 1946, to have stressed the need of "sending abroad only those pictures that accurately reflect our national life, even if this means lessening the profits of certain pictures which might create a distorted impression." The film being an important medium of contact will promote better understanding if it is an accurate portrayal of the country in which it is produced.

The films intended for export should, apart from being an accurate portrayal, have definite educational and cultural values. The responsibility of the Indian producers with respect to correct "interpretation" is much greater, as they have to deal with a country like India whose life, culture, history, literature and art form an extremely complex problem for presentation on the screen. They should endorse the statement made by Mr. Balaban and make it a point to approach Indian problems from correct angles. This country needs a sound organisation for the selection of pictures to be exported for the purposes of trade or cultural contacts.

Safeguard Indian Interests

The post-war race for the export trade is not likely to leave the film out of the arena. The British industry seems to be rather unhappy about Hollywood's leadership of the English-speaking film-world. The Association of Cine-technicians has urged that the British industry should make at least two hundred films every year if it is to break Hollywood's domination. The Association has suggested that as the British production is increased towards the proposed two hundred yearly, film imports should be restricted pro rata, and the number to be admitted subjected to annual review. Here is a demand for protection and increased production to ensure the expansion of the film trade.

America is not less business-minded than Britain. Mr. Balaban is reported to have said that the American industry is backed up against the wall in Europe and then to have added "the industry has been accused of draining money out of countries which can't afford to buy bread, but that is false. The truth is that the people have more money to spend than they have bread to buy....But we want to have the right to invest that money there and expand the market for the future." India has been a prosperous market to other countries, but she ought to safeguard now the interests of her film industry against the menace of foreign competition.

Inviolability Of Classics

While commenting upon the production of Clifford Odet's "Waiting For Lefty" a columnist in a local English daily resents the interference (according to him) with the author's script as a violation of the most sacred principle of authorship and dramatic performance. Proceeding, he makes an assertion that it is not right to interfere with a play even in the slightest degree. Though chiefly concerned with Odet's pity the columnist has raised an important point whether adaptation or interference in any way is admissible in case of works of authors, living or dead.

The integrity of the author's script should be considered as inviolable by the producer. Living authors are in a position to avail themselves of the protection offered by law; but in India the copyright of classics has remained an undecided legal point. The wanton distortion on the screen, of the works of great authors like Kalidas, Shudraka, Bana and others is outside the purview of censorship. It is not a matter for action by the State in any way. Odet has found a supporter, but the authors of India's classics hardly find a few. Even the culture-factories have treated their case as unimportant.

With the installation of popular ministries in provinces the demand is made more frequently by representatives of the screen and stage for relaxation of the rules of censorship. The modification of censorship is essential to the progress of the film and drama, but it should not exclude from its scope the principle of inviolability of the integrity of classics. The screen and the stage need freedom for their development, but they should not make free with the works of ancient authors.

B. B. C. And A. I. R.

The demand for the appointment of a joint select committee of both the Houses of Parliament to discuss the future of the British Broadcasting Corporation is a logical step following Britain's reversion to party politics. During the tenure of the Coalition Government the radio was taken more or less as an organ of the whole country, but now the reversion to the system of party-rule demands that neutrality should be guaranteed to the broadcasting organisation.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is moving with the times. The All India Radio is lagging behind the times. While replyng to the debate on the cut motion in the Central Legislative Assembly in March Sir Akbar Hydari had revealed that the All India Radio will be under a semi-autonomous body as soon as possible. A scheme was then reported to have been under way to make the organisation, if not an independent body, at least more responsive to public opinion; but the Indian radio is still a department of the Government of India.

The Government of Sind is said to have a plan to establish a broadcasting station in Karachi within a short period. In course of time other provinces will also have their own stations, but the increase in the number of stations should not be regarded as an indication of the improvement in the standards and quality of broadcasts. It is high time now that the Indian radio should leave the bureaucratic protection and emerge as a free institution.

The classical music in the hands of the officialdom has assumed the peculiar character of an official radio-music. It has lost its variety and vitality and not infrequently loses its beauty in the melange of light varieties and film-fare. But the All India Radio has the habit of disregarding criticism. It has so far shown not the slightest inclination to reshape its music policy. It should, when liberated, begin functioning as a true medium of Indian art and culture, by establishing the classical music on its high pedestal.

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In England at Stratford home of the immortal bard of Avon—they are now celebrating—

The Shakespeare Festival

By Philip Westerham

The Spirit of William Shakespeare, England's immortal bard, is enshrined at Stratford-on-Avon, the pleasant Warwickshire town where he was born. And today, the quaint streets are alive with pilgrims attending the first post-war festival.

In the magnificent Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, which seats 1,200, the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company, under Sir Barry Jackson, the new director, are performing the plays chosen for this year's festival, which lasts from April until September.

The season has begun with three: "The Tempest", Shakespeare's last play, the romantic drama "Cymbeline" and the comedy "Love's Labour's Lost", which was probably the first play completely Shakespeare's. Later in the season visitors will see that joyous pastoral comedy, "As You Like It"; that moving tragedy "Macbeth"; the tragi-comedy, "Measure for Measure", one of his early historical plays, "Henry V" and "Dr. Faustus".

During the years of World War II even the threat of enemy invasion could not prevent homage being paid to the great poet and dramatist Indeed last year's festival audiences totalled 250,000, an increase of 80,000 on the normal pre-war figure. The great American army encamped in the "embattled isle" was responsible for three for every two others in the theatre.

Now with the return of peace the prospects for the Shakespeare Festivals are bright. Sir Barry Jackson has introduced several innovations notably a separate producer for each play. The youngest is 20-year-old Mr. Peter Brook. The policy in future is to be international as it is realised that England's Shakespeare belongs to the world.

Links With The Bard

Though like the rest of England large parts of the varied, undulating countryside that surrounds the town have been placed under the plough in the battle with world famine, this year's festival began in all the glory of the English spring—

When daisies pied and violets blue
And lady-smocks all silver-white
And Cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight

In and around the town may still be seen some of the characters Shakespeare made famous—Dogberry and Verges and Phebe and William and Audrey... an old man, "bearded like the pard" patiently plying his line beside the silver flowing Avon, and though it would be difficult to find a Falstaff in these days of reduced rations, "attendants" and "followers" abound.

Much of Shakespeare's life over three hundred years ago, like his genius, is wrapped in mystery; but in the town of his birth there are still many concrete links with the bard. The house in Henley Street where he was born in 1564, when the plague raged in Stratford, still stands; though New Place, where he died on April 23, 1616 was razed to the ground by fire over a century ago. The birthplace became a national trust in 1847 and here the visitor may see numerous manuscripts, relics, antiquities and other objects connected with Shakespeare's life and work.

The low-roofed antique room in which Shakespeare, the eldest of eight children, was born is covered with the initials of famous visitors —Thackeray, Dickens, Byron, Scott, etc., while on the left hand side of the fireplace is written:—

In this poor place his spirit first drew breath

Who guards the English tongue from worse than death

There are various early quartos and folios, including a perfect copy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays, edited by John Heminges and Henry Condell and printed in 1623, a number of portraits and masks, including the Ely Palace Portrait, painted upon an oak panel in 1603—thirteen years before the poet's death. Other interesting exhibits include the ancient oak desk traditionally stated to have been used by the poet when he was a pupil at King Edward VI's Grammar School—still standing in another part of the town—and the conveyance of the Moiety of a Lease, granted in 1544, of the Tithes of Stratford-on-Avon, Old Stratford, Welcombe and Bishopton.

London Then

A panorama of the London of Shakespeare's day first issued in 1616, shows the Globe theatre on Bankside, of which Shakespeare was a part owner, and at which the first plays to be staged after it was built were "As You Like It", "Much Ado About Nothing" and Twelfth Night", the best constructed of all his comedies.

Near to the birthplace are the premises occupied in Shakespeare's boyhood by Richard Horneby's forge and smithy. Doubtless it is Richard Horneby Shakespeare had in mind when he wrote in "King John"—

"I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news
Who, with his shears and measure in his hand,
..... Told of a many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and rank'd in Kent . ."

Romantic Side

The romantic side of the "Myriad-minded" poet is enshrined at Shottery, a mile from Stratford, where Anne Hathaway's cottage, purchased by the nation in 1892 for £3,000 still stands. In this pleasant half-timbered house Anne was born in 1556, destined in her twenties to inspire in Shakespeare that love "That looks on tempests and is never shaken" "... the star to every wandering bark".

A footpath leads from Shottery over the fields—one of the footpaths about which Edward Fitz-Gerald wrote to Fanny Kemble in 1873: "It was not the town itself—or even the Church—that touched me most; but the old Footpaths over the Fields which He must have crossed three Centuries ago."

Shakespeare must often have walked that path to woo Anne, whom he married in 1582 when he was eighteen. They had three children—Sussanah, Hamnet (a boy) and Judith—the two last being twins. And when he left them a few years later to make his fame and fortune in London, it is no doubt about his wife he was thinking when he wrote:—

Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
Which eyes not yet created shall O'er-read;
And tongues to be your being shall rehearse,
When all the breathers of this world are dead;
You still shall live—such virtue has my pen—
When breath most breathes—even in the mouths of men".

During the 20 odd years in which he worked in London, producing 37 plays, his sonnets and acting at the Globe and other theatres, Shakespeare frequently visited his little family at Stratford. He returned to spend his declining years at New Place, which he purchased in 1597. Here, as Rowe his biographer her puts it, "the latter part of his life was spent as all men of good sense will wish their's may be, in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends."

The last place the Stratford pilgrim visits—where the cycle of the poet's life was completed—is the beautiful cruciform parish church of Holy Trinity, which contains the ancient Gothic font in which Shakespeare was christened and where, beneath a simple stone in the chancel, Shakespeare "quiet consummation hath".

His epitaph reads:

Good friend for Jesus sake forbeare,
To digg the dust enclosed heare;
Blest be ye man yt spares thes stones,
And cursed be he yt moves my bones."

So, with the silver Avon and its swans; the fields breathing sweet this shrine of Shakespeare little, changed from the days of the poet, celebrates once more its annual festival.

The Last Page

This feature has been held over owing to unavoidable circumstances. It will appear next week as usual.

Burglar's wife: "Bill! Bill! Wake up, I'm sure there's a policeman in the house!"

Where The Immortal Bard Was Born

The house in Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, where William Shakespeare was born in 1564. It became a national trust a century ago, though long before that it had already become a place of international pilgrimage.

Humorous Skit

GROW MORE FOOD — FOR THOUGHT!

By M. S. Kalyanasundaram

Years ago, I used to live in a small town where life almost stood still—if you didn't count the shadows moving from west to east as the day grew older.

An occasional cycle accident near the Three Lamps gave the place the news-value of a Hiroshima. Naturally, conversation among the townsmen used to run along limited channels. For instance, at about 12 noon everyday, my good neighbour, Krishnayyar, used to ask me with a smile, "Finished your meal, I suppose!" as I came out on the verandah chewing my post-prandial pan. And I used to smile back and reply, "Yes, just finished." Neither of us gave a second thought to the matter till young Sriram, a doctor in the making, who was home on leave, remarked, "What a stupid and needless question!"

"Well, one has to say something, I suppose. He cannot discourse on Tagore or Einstein, can he?—An Englishman would have commented on the weather—though, you will agree, that complaining or speculating about the weather is futile."

"True, but still to enquire 'Have you had your meal?', as if eating is a rare and notable event in one's life!—A stick-in-the-mud sort of hole, this!"

"As I said, you are not to take it seriously. Moreover, ought you to despise food, just because God has been kind enough to give you your share—and more than your share—of it? Why, here are beautiful passages in the Upanishads where rhapsodies on food jostle with sublime speculations on the nature of the Infinite!"

I imagined that I was strengthening my cause by going to the Upanishads for support, but the budding medico thought to the contrary. But he tactfully changed the topic.

Many years have passed, unexpected chapters have been added to World History and many new topics have attained to news-prominence. And one of them is, you know, about food. "MORE RICE NEEDED FOR MADRAS" goes out the cry everyday over land, sea and ether. In the highest circles, the talk today is not about gold and diamonds, not even about favourite cinema stars or the freak race horse of last Saturday: but it is about rice and vegetables, butter and eggs. This is certainly one up for the Upanishads. I wonder where Dr. Sriram is, and what sublime truths he is propounding when he meets his intellectual friends!

...So run my thoughts as I manure my vegetable garden with my sweat (and occasional tears) everyday. I wish I could get at the chap who started this amateur gardening business. You take my word, it is no joke—or rather, is it a huge joke? I wish—and there must be hundreds and thousands earnestly wishing likewise—that this ruinous campaign had not been started. After 3 or 4 months of unwise but sincere and well-meant toil, my net achievement is criminal destruction of good many ounces of much needed maize, beans etc., and the acquisition of a first-rate appetite. Fact. It has proved a 'Eat More Food' and 'Grow More Paunch' campaign for me. Verily, the Government proposes and Nature disposes.

Perhaps I have led you to think that nothing grows in my garden. No, it is a question of 'Something attempted, something else done.' The brown earth does put on a green garment, and there is speculative excitement for some time. In the early days I used to ask my brother-in-law what plants they were.

"What did you sow" he would ask back, helpfully.

"I do not remember. In my first enthusiasm, I put in all sorts of things in all sorts of places. Yesterday, my wife angrily discovered tender, curling, baby coriander sprouting at her, as she opened her powder casket."

"O.K., Buddy, keep it up. And he who does not know what to expect, will meet with no disappointment," he would mouth oracularly.

Of late, I have learnt not to go a-begging for snubs. I hold my soul in patience for the flowers and fruits to come out and declare their name. But alas, the plants are mostly unrecognisable. My brother-in-law calls them weeds and asks me, without smiling, how much I paid for the seeds. I inform him that they are Argentine spinach, hoping that no such thing exists. Then he asks me why I don't cook it and eat it. I admire his thirst for knowledge, and reply, "Well, because not exactly being an Argentinian, it may not suit my digestion." And he says, "Yes, from your tall talk, I guess you are a Petagonian." And when a very smart repartee, a regular atom-bomb, strikes me, he is sleeping in the next room, snoring loudly, and I lose my chance. That's my luck.

Well, coming back to the vital question of food (as I hope to be able to say when I get a chance to speak in a public gathering), it is not the earth and the seed and my brother-in-law alone that I have to fight against. Insects, birds, the known and the unknown (yes, even the unknown) branches of meteorology, all seem to have conspired against poor me. I put the seeds in and, as in the magical *yajnas* described in the *Puranas*, all the ants in the Universe born and unborn, converge in long, dense, Mahamakham-columns towards my beds. And do you think that the other, ant-free gardeners in the land ever say a word of thanks to me? No, not once. And, why will they? They think that they have eliminated the ants by their superior agricultural and—what's that other word, yes—entomological knowledge. How can they know of the 'ant-magnet' which I possess?

And also the bird-magnet. I have often thought it funny that Ornithological Societies are located in places where even a crow is a *rara avis*. But then, the Malaria Research Institute is in a high and dry spot in Delhi, whereas, probably, you and I would house it in the Sunderbans or the Agency Tracts. The right place for the Ornithological Society is my back-yard. All kinds of feathered things (including my neighbour's shuttle-cock) seem to have a special fancy for my seeds, sprouts and the occasional flowers. (Of course, the question of fruits doesn't arise.) There must be some unclassified vitamin in my garden produce, judging from the way the birds thrive. How in the vast Universe, with its multifarious attractions and distractions, the denizens of the air know that I am officiating at the burial of some seeds, is a mystery to me. The other day, it was serene and silent when I was wielding the spade. But the moment I took out the packet of beans, the air grew dark with fluttering, screaming birds.

"How merry they are!" remarked my brother-in-law. (I beg your pardon, but how can I help his popping in? I don't think that he could help it himself. It is my bad star which leads him in on the cue). "I wish I were a bird", he said.

"That's a vicious wish," I broke out, "seeing that I am about to sow."

"*Our winged brothers*, as St. Francis of Assisi lovingly called them—" he mused.

"Someone else must have been growing and supplying vegetables to the Saint, I should guess," I said in, I believe, a very cynical tone.

"But aren't they most romantic, with their fine plumage, their wondrous power of flight, their soul-thrilling evensongs—"

I pulled him short with, " 'Romantic' be blowed. You know what unromantic things they are saying just now?"

"What do the innocent things say?"

"Innocent things! Yes, they are innocent of all virtue and decency. They are screaming 'Oyez! oyez!! oyez!!! Come one! Come all! The fool is at it again!' This is what the *innocent, romantic brothers* are saying."

"Nonsense. I would any day prefer to be a bird.'

"You are a queer bird already!" I said, and felt so elated that I didn't mind the loss of my seeds.

But why blame the birds?. If they spare my beds, the rains have a go at them. I don't want to be pessimistic—really, I don't—nor to seem to exaggerate, but it is funny how the whole science of meteorology could be so set against one, simple, well-meaning man! Not once, not twice, but over and over again I have observed (and my diary could bear me out, if I had kept one), that for days on end the afternoons are cloudy, and I expect rain and put off watering the beds, and they get parched like a drunkard in a prohibition district.

And one day, seeing the sky clear, I empty half the well into the beds and fancy that I see them smile in gratitude, and go to bed too tired to eat. And that night, there is a three-hour downpour. The next day, I have to stay away from the office (of course, I work in an office and earn a monthly salary, otherwise, how can I afford to grow vegetables?) and locate my beds after working out the longitude and latitude to five-point three decimal places. My inevitable brother-in-law, catching me slogging at acres and acres of logs, seemingly sympathises with me and says, "Look here, I have an idea. What about capitalising this cussedness of Nature—I mean, why don't you manipulate and cause rain when real agriculturists—I mean, the professional chaps—want it badly? You know, you can demand a fat percentage. We can work out the details. The possibilities are vast."

Wondering whether he was pulling my leg or scheming for an advantageous partnership with me, I reply, "I have thought of all that and very much more. But you ignore one fundamental fact of my life. Knowingly or otherwise, you always try to scheme and plot and involve me in one snare which I have been scrupulously avoiding all my life, and that is E.P.T., and Estate Duty, and all that bother. The Blue Bird of happiness does not nest in that wood."

For once I bewitched him with a high-sounding flow of words. He could have, but did not retort with, "But E.P.T. is dead. And Estate Duty is not for the dead to bother about." Well, one snub less for me.'

But do not think, please, that I am bitter against gardening. I am still at it, body and soul particularly, the body. Though I cannot honestly claim that I am a thundering success as a farmer, I can certainly claim that I am reaping another kind of harvest. I may call it 'food for thought'. It was only after starting to garden that I understood properly what exactly Sir Jagdish Chander Bose meant when he electrified the scientific world with the message that plants have life and feeling. For, without life they could not die, and without feeling they could not act unfeelingly, as they do in my garden.

Inert, inanimate, insentient fragments of matter could not behave in the cussed manner that they think good enough for me. The other lesson that I have learnt is—I can see from your face that you have guessed it already. Yes. It is about the true significance of the pivotal teaching of the Gita that to act is our duty, the result not being our concern. Absolutely. Which thinking farmer will disagree?

'As you sow, so you may not reap.' There is the great Reaper to see to it.

"Yes he founded the family fortunes by discovering a new composition for road making."

"Invented it himself?"

"No he used one of his wife's cake recipes."

BLACK LEG

(Continued From Page 2)

and Rehman took the doctor up the dingy flights of steps to the fourth floor, and quietly opened the door, and they went in. She was lying on the cot with her face to the wall. Rehman called her, softly, but she did not move, nor stir. Rehman called again, and went to the bed. He looked down at her silent, still form, and suddenly a chill fear clutched his heart, desperately, as he saw that her eyes were slightly open. He grabbed her hand and shook her. Her hand was cold, and shaking elicited no response from her. There could be no doubt of it—she was dead.

Rehman stood up and looked at the slight pale form of his wife. There was no sorrow within him: only bitterness, a fierce all-consuming bitterness. He turned at a slight noise and saw the doctor, whom he had forgotten. The doctor would want his fee, of course—what did it matter to him that she was dead, or that he had sacrificed so much? He wanted only his money. And a sudden hate of the doctor rose up in Rehman's breast, and he felt as if he would like to tear him to pieces with his hands. But he controlled himself. After all, the doctor was no worse than himself. He had to live by money just as he did himself, only his trade was with sickness, as his own was with the mill.

He handed the doctor all the money he had, which wasnt much, and having seen him out of the door, he turned again to the bed with its tragic load.

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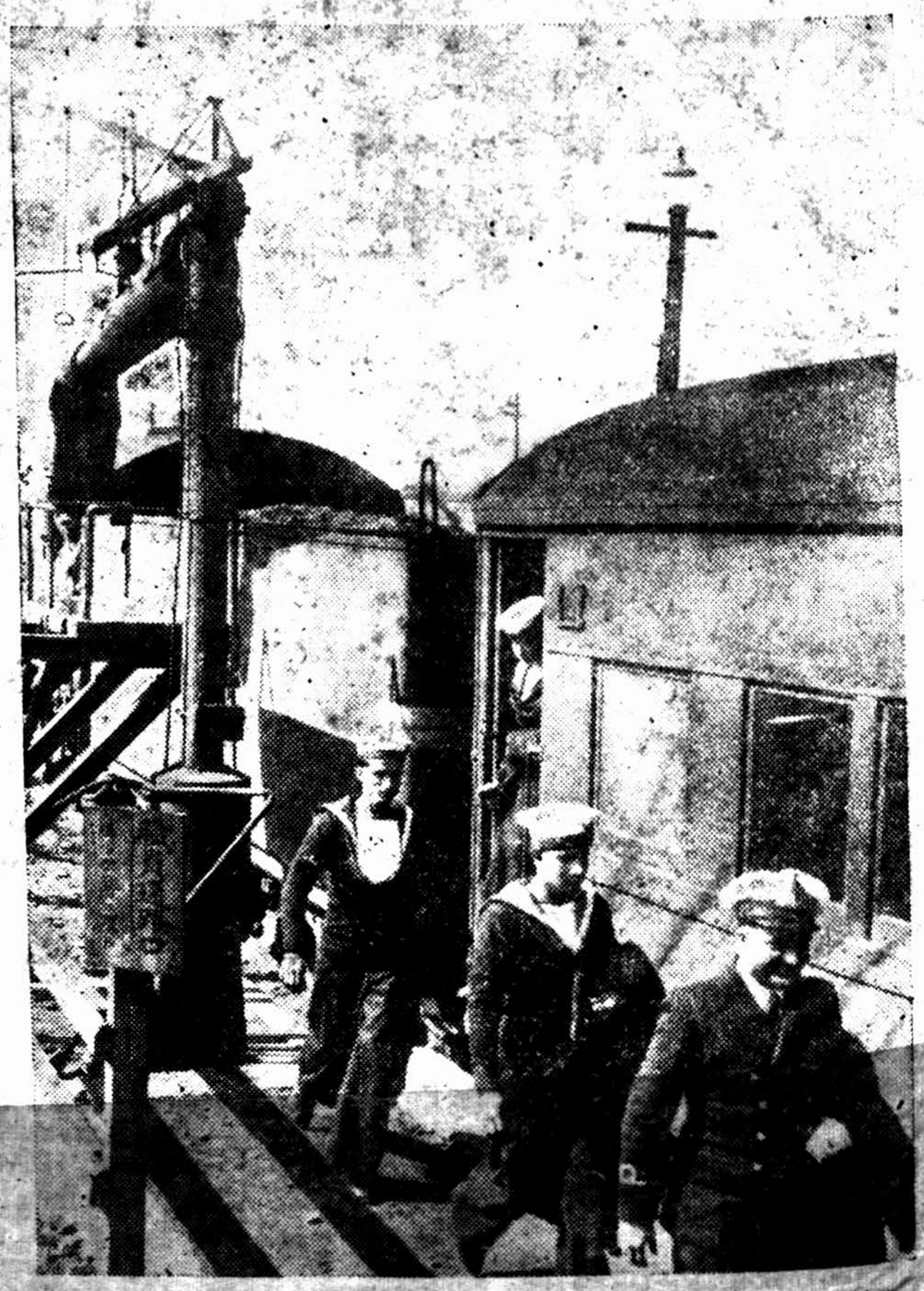
Indian Sailors Visit Hiroshima—That Was!

Ratings on the train from Kure to Hiroshima.

During their visit to Japan R.I.N. Ratings of H. M. I. S. "Sutlej" went ashore at Kure, the one time Japanese naval base. While at Kure, they took the chance to see the ruins that were once the city of Hiroshima, only fifteen miles away. They wandered through miles of wreckage, and the few buildings which they saw still standing were completely gutted. The road which once led through Hiroshima to the great Mitsukishi chemical works now trails away to nothing in the rubble.

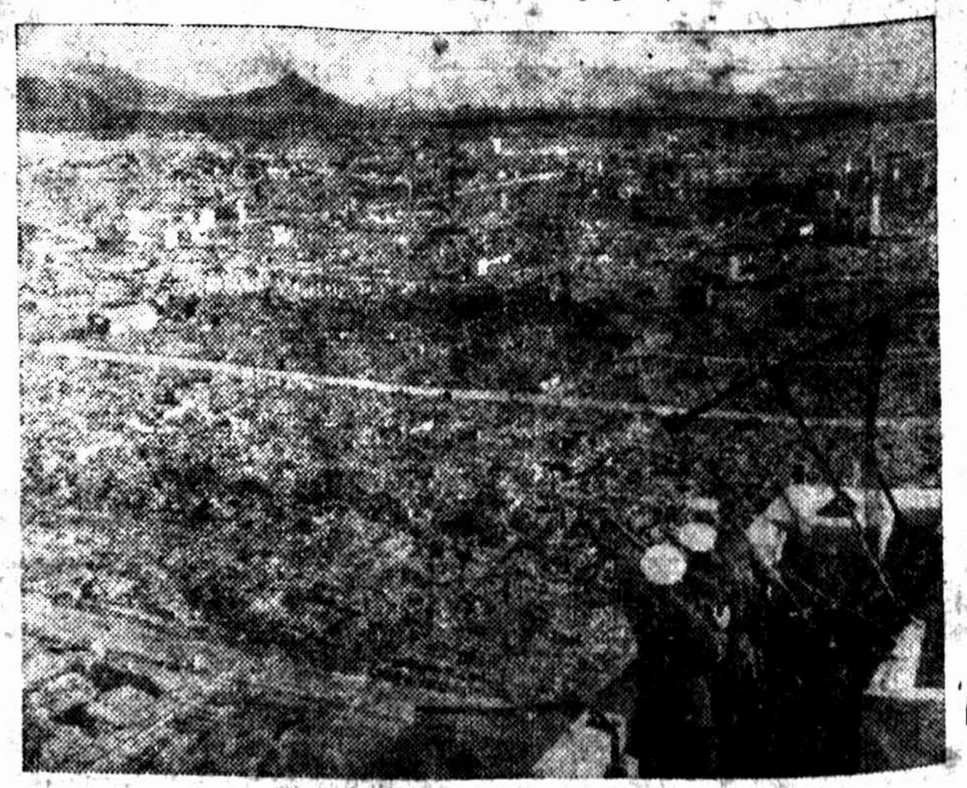


R. I. N. party led by Mr. Ghulam Fareed arrives at Hiroshima station.

Ratings wander through miles of wreckage.

Once the office of an important Jap newspaper; now a gutted ruin.

The party looks down on the "Road that leads to nowhere."



From highest building in Hiroshima ratings view the devastation. Cranes of the Mitsukishi shipyard show on the horizon.

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